FOREIGN POLICY-
"MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SHOULD SEE THINGS IN THE PROPER PERSPECTIVE"— SAYS NEHRU
"IT IS EXCEEDINGLY LIKELY THAT I MAY GO TO AMERICA - BUT I CANNOT SAY WHEN"- NEHRU
WHEN THE CLOCK SOUNDS THE ALARM
INDIA & S.E. ASIA.

ON MAURITIUS FRONT

Dr. Millien, Crusader Against 'White' Domination

(By Hon'ble Shri JAYANARAYAN ROY, Member Mauritius Legislative Council, and Editor, Hindi Bi-weekly "JANTA".

THE island of Mauritius is struggling against the evils of imperialism, capitalism and colour bar. The New Constitution which has elected a majority of progressive members has accentuated the struggle. The leader of the progressive group is Doctor Edgard Millien, who at 68, preserves that incredible drive, energy and courage which makes him the most popular figure of Mauritius.

'White' Domination

Mauritius, with its single industry of sugar, is systematically worked into a system where the political and the economic keys are all held by the "French-White" community. They own all major and minor industries, banks, docks and most of the senior posts of Government which are not occupied by Englishmen. They make a close fraternity with English officials and merchants with whom they are often tied by matrimonial bonds. The 12 nominated members are largely composed of merchants, magnates and decorated individuals who vote solidly with the Government.

Dr. Millien, who is himself a Creole, is of French descent and is as fair in complexion as Dr. Malan or as the fairest of Mauritians. But strong prejudices have stigmatized his community as "coloured" people. During a varied life of a planter, journalist and militant politician. Dr. Millien has consistently championed the cause of the people and has made heavy sacrifices to this end. He has been the subject of several legal prosecutions and has paid fines and damages totalling about Rs. 30,000. This is the price he has paid in cash for his courage and strong convictions. It is remarkable that all these prosecutions have been intended by either the Government, Government officials or by members of the "White" community.

Man With A Mission

But the aged doctor has a mission and is undeterred by heavy penalties. He keeps himself so busy that people marvel at his multifarious activities. He has a large clientele to attend to, he edits the French daily "L'Oeuvre", he is member of the Municipality of the Capital of the Island, he is a member of the Legislative Council and sits in about a dozen Committees and Board. He is always well-informed and constitutes the spearhead of criticism. By his genial manners and friendly ways, he makes himself widely loved by the poorer sections of the population. The sympathy of the country has again veered around him when on February 10 the Supreme Court of the Colony imposed on him for sedition, the double penalty of a fine of Rs. 1,200 and prohibition of the publication of his newspaper for one month It is not his only case at the present time. He was prosecuted in the Lower Court for publishing official secret documents and sentenced by French-white Magistrate D'Unienville to 15 days' imprisonment. The appeal will soon be heard at the Supreme Court.

But the matter of the two cases is the same. It concerns the maladministration of the Prison Department Complaints had been made against the Prisons Department and it was found that articles worth about Rs. 19,000 had been missing. An enquiry presided over by an English Judge found the English official guilty, and a subsequent enquiry exonerated him. The officer who had been suspended was reinstated, and this reinstatement placed in jeopardy the sub-officers who had complained. The question was whether or not the investigations of the first Enquiry Commission should be rendered public.

Open Letter To Governor

Dr. Millien's motion in Council that it should be placed on the table was passed and yet the report was withheld. The doctor published some of the passages where the officer was severely castigated and when the officer was reinstated, he addressed an open letter to the retiring Governor in which he accused His Excellency of having "supported a man to the prejudice" of suffering and just people, committed a crime towards the coloured section of the population, debarred British justice, lowered the prestige of British Colonial Administration and corrupted the Civil Service and the population".

The Bench was composed of three Acting Judges. The only confirmed Judge, Justice Noel of the French-White community, who now acts as Chief Judge, had withdrawn himself after the protest cable of fifteen Council members to the Secretary of State. The protest was lodged for the following reasons. 'The Procureur General has a discretion in law to appoint or not to appoint a jury. When the request of the Defence to appoint a jury was turned down, fifteen MLCs. protested against this and also against the inclusion of Justice Noel, because Dr. Millien had denounced in the past the traffic in French currency in which the Judge had been involved. The Bench, therefore, came to be composed of the Presiding Judge Brouard of the French-White community and Acting Judges Osman and Neerunjun of the Indo-Mauritian community.

Sent To Jail

There were three separate judgments. The two Indian Judges in their lengthy and learned judgments agreed in conclusion to impose fine and to prohibit the paper for one month. Justice Brouard agreeing with the prohibition, in a short minority judgment, condemned Dr. Millien to undergo 3 months' imprisonment on each of the three counts. It might be mentioned that the Council under the leadership of Dr. Millien recently had kicked up a row regarding the favouritism in the appointment of the son of Justice Brouard to the post of Assistant Tea Officer! Brouard's judgment has such immortal passages as: "He is one of those persons who think that everybody in this island including high officials and even His Excellency the Governor have nothing else to do but to listen to his constant complaints about the supposed ill-treatment of a section of the population; he seems further to believe that honesty and sincerety are his exclusive monopoly".

The Defence was composed of four barristers and four attorneys, most of whom M.L.Cs. The brilliant three-hour argument was made by the Indo-Mauritian barrister Seeneevassen who is also Dr. Millien's colleague in Council and in the Socialist group All the members of this group attended the Court during the four days of the case and a huge crowd of coloured people stood anxiously outside. The daily press which published verbatim reports had a record sale. Several English papers cabled for fuller reports and even Reuter had to give some publicity.

This case is one of the milestones of our forward march. Ours is a coloured-man's battle in which Indians and coloured have joined hands. To Dr. Millien and to us of the group, the manly stand of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the coloured problem often serves as an inspiring guide. We consider Mauritius to be one of the trenches where Indians and other coloured people must get together to fight the arch-evils of imperialism, capitalism and colour bar which have brought such inhuman exploitation of the coloured peoples of the Colonies. In this fight we look forward to the great Pandit for help and guidance.

FROM JAIL TO FINE

According to a Reuter message from Port Louis (Mauritius) dated March 2, a sentence of 15 days' imprisonment on the owner-Editor of the Mauritius Left-wing Daily "L. Oeuvre," for publishing an official confidential document has been changed to a fine of 37 pounds 10 shillings.

In February, he was sentenced to fines totalling 90 sterling, with the alternative of 50 days' imprisonment, on a charge of sedition after writing an article attacking the Island's former Governor, Sir Donald MacKenzie Kennedy.

His paper was suspended for one month.

Socialist Party leaders during the Convention held at Patna

Socialist volunteers participating in the flag-hoisting ceremony.

My Fight Against Cancer—II

Radio-Iodine Gets Green Light

ATOMIC MEDICINE BRINGS VIVID GLOW AND GO-AHEAD FOR BIG EXPERIMENT

Stricken by Cancer, Henry Noble Hall heard the dread words pronounced by doctors at Memorial Hospital. In this second article of the condensed version of his book, he describes the first steps in the two-year fight to combat the disease with atomic energy.

By HENRY NOBLE HALL

That afternoon when my wife came for her daily visit I told her they had found out what was the matter with me. I had a carcinoma of the thyroid which had spread to my pelvis.

She took the bad news gamely. It really did not come as much of a shock to either of us. The mere fact that I had been admitted to the Memorial Hospital made us suspect the truth.

During his morning visit the next day, my doctor stopped to have a chat. He told me they might have to remove the malignant growth from my throat by surgery, as a first step.

"However," he said, "I am putting your case before our consulting board and we will follow whatever treatment they recommend. But you may be sure every angle of your case will be considered and whatever is decided will afford you the least possible risk and the best chance of final recovery."

He then told me about radio-iodine and said that if the tumor in my throat and the diseased bone absorbed it, it would do much more for me than any amount of radioactivity applied externally.

Dislikes Surgery

I told him I did not like the idea of removing the cancer from my throat by surgery. However, if they decided to cut it out, it was all right with me. But I was delighted when the decision was handed down to give me a tracer dose of radio-iodine and, if it was absorbed satisfactorily, to rely on atomic energy for the treatment.

Once the decision had been reached, it took the hospital some days to get a tiny amount of radio-iodine. It is measured by millicuries and microcuries, out of compliment to Mme. Curie who discovered radium. One thousand millicuries go to one gram, and 1000 microcuries to one millicurie.

But, on Aug. 9, while my leg was still under traction, the tracer dose was brought down to me by the hospital's physicist. It was carried by a young doctor in a tiny vial, held by pincers, that seemed to contain only the purest water.

This was poured out into a paper cup and given me to drink. It was about 10 a.m. and I thought I could not do better than take a nap and let it do its work.

Geiger Counter Used

As I awoke shortly before lunch, I saw nothing but a sheet of the most vivid green light. This lasted only a second or two, but during the afternoon whenever I closed my eyes, little rectangular patches of the same green light would appear before my pupils.

I had been given the tracer dose on a Friday and on the following Monday a young woman technician came in wheeling a Geiger recording machine.

A moment later, my doctor arrived, asked a few questions and proceeded to paint two ovals, one on each side of my lower abdomen. The patch on the right was over that part of my pelvis attacked by carcinoma, the patch on the left was over the part which was not affected. It was to be used as a control.

As soon as the electorode had been adjusted near my neck and the machine switched on, I could see by the operator's face that the result was all she could wish. As the electrode was moved from one spot to another, a bell would ring, and she would take a reading.

The London Zoo keeper says that Chimpanzees, like babies, must be weighed from time to time as they grow up and here they are snuggled down in the pan, whilst the keeper reads their weight. All the four come from the Goldcoast and are about 2 years old. Each weights about 18 lbs.

For nearly 40 minutes she worked over my pelvis, evidently not getting the same results as from my neck. That same afternoon she was back with all her apparatus, and this time she made the tests placing the electrode directly on my skin.

Later I was told that my throat had absorbed a hundred times more radio-iodine than the control and the diseased pelvis less than 10 times as much.

Takes No Chances

Two days later, during his morning visit, the doctor told me the hospital authorities had agreed to pay for the $2000 worth of radio-iodine that would be necessary in my case. It was research work of the highest importance, and the tracer dose had shown how well I absorbed the stuff.

The feeling of buoyancy I got from the tracer dose persisted, and I began to ask the doctor how long I should have to lie on my back without moving and with my leg under traction. He said it would not be long now, but he was taking no chances.

At last on August 28, he removed the weight from the traction. Ever so gently he moved the leg in the hip joint.

He felt my hip and smiled: "That's reduced all right", he said, "now be careful, don't break it on me again".

When I looked down at my right leg, it was a sorry sight indeed. It looked crippled and was unbelievably thin.

I could just manage to move my foot and wiggle my toes, but not the leg at all. Yet it was a great relief to know that the broken hip was mended and to be able to change my position in bed.

Every day my leg showed a slight improvement and, after a week or 10 days the nurse lifted me into a wheel chair and I was able to wheel myself into the sunparlor.

The next day I was weighed. I turned the scales at 112 lbs., as against my normal weight of 145 lbs. stripped. I was given a supplementary diet to build me up for the big dose of radio-iodine that had been ordered from the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge.

Lucky Friday

Every so often I would ask the doctor if they had any news of it. All he could say was that it had been ordered, that the Oak Ridge people had written to say that it was being manufactured, and that the hospital would be advised by wire when it was shipped.

My leg continued to make steady progress and I was sitting up one morning on the edge of my bed eating a hearty breakfast when my doctor came.

He told me a wire had been received. It was Friday, September 13. I would surely get it on Monday morning. Then he said:

"You understand, of course, that this is research work we are doing. It's like when penicillin first came out, we didn't know the right does. I believe we are going to get results with you".

The isotope had been shipped by air and I got my dose the next morning, Saturday, September 14.

At about 10 minutes to one, the head physicist appeared accompanied by an assistant. He was carrying a small carafe at the end of a long pincers; she had her hands full of tiny glass vials.

He looked very serious as he slowly poured the contents of his carafe into a tall glass and gave it to me to drink. He said:

"That contains 55 millicuries, half of what you have been ordered. Be careful not to spill any. It has a slightly brackish taste".

I lifted the glass and said: "Well, here's to science and success".

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Builders Of New China

UNIVERSITIES TRAIN YOUNG MEN FOR PUBLIC LIFE

THE universities of the Chinese liberated areas are carrying forward the great tradition of the people's universities established during the war of resistance to Japan. They are now training thousands of the new teachers, engineers, people's artists and technicians essential to lead and inspire the people in achieving victory in their war of liberation and in the building of new China. North China University, established in Aug. 1948, is only one of several now training keen young students, many of whom have made their way from the Kuomintang-dominated areas for work in the newly liberated towns and country-side.

University life in the liberated areas is a spartan one, but it has the virtue of being completely free of worry about the means of existence. The students are provided with two meals a day of hot millet and vegetables; they get clothing, medicine care, paper materials for study, oil for their lamps, and an allowance enough for such small needs as toilet articles cigarettes and fruit.

The keynote of the study courses is mutual collective discussion in study groups and analysis of experience and self-development, criticism and self-criticism. In the short first grade courses from which the majority of students go straight out on to their new jobs, the students learn how to adapt themselves to the life of the liberated areas, how to prepare themselves for work as genuine servants of the people, and how to work together. The students learn directly from life, often going out to the villages to spend a few weeks in the homes of the peasants. They meet manufacturers and merchants and learn how the policy of the liberated areas towards industry and commerce is being carried out. If there are troops in the vicinity, they spend a few evenings talking with the soldiers. Experiences gained in these survey are analysed in small study groups and any unresolved questions are dealt with at mass meetings of the whole body of students. Because of the recent influx of new students, microphones and loud-speakers have had to be installed to accommodate the huge out-of-door audiences that attend such classes.

Those who go on from the first grade, enter one of the universities' four colleges for political science, teaching, arts and literature and research. These provide standard long-term courses to train technical and professional specialists.

At the moment in liberated China, students from all areas are meeting to form a Chinese Liberated Areas Students' Federation. This conference includes delegates from district organisations in Shantung, Harbin, Manchurian and Central plians areas and from numerous students' unions. Congresses to elect these delegates have been held in many parts of free China in recent months, at which the problems confronting young people have been eagerly debated.

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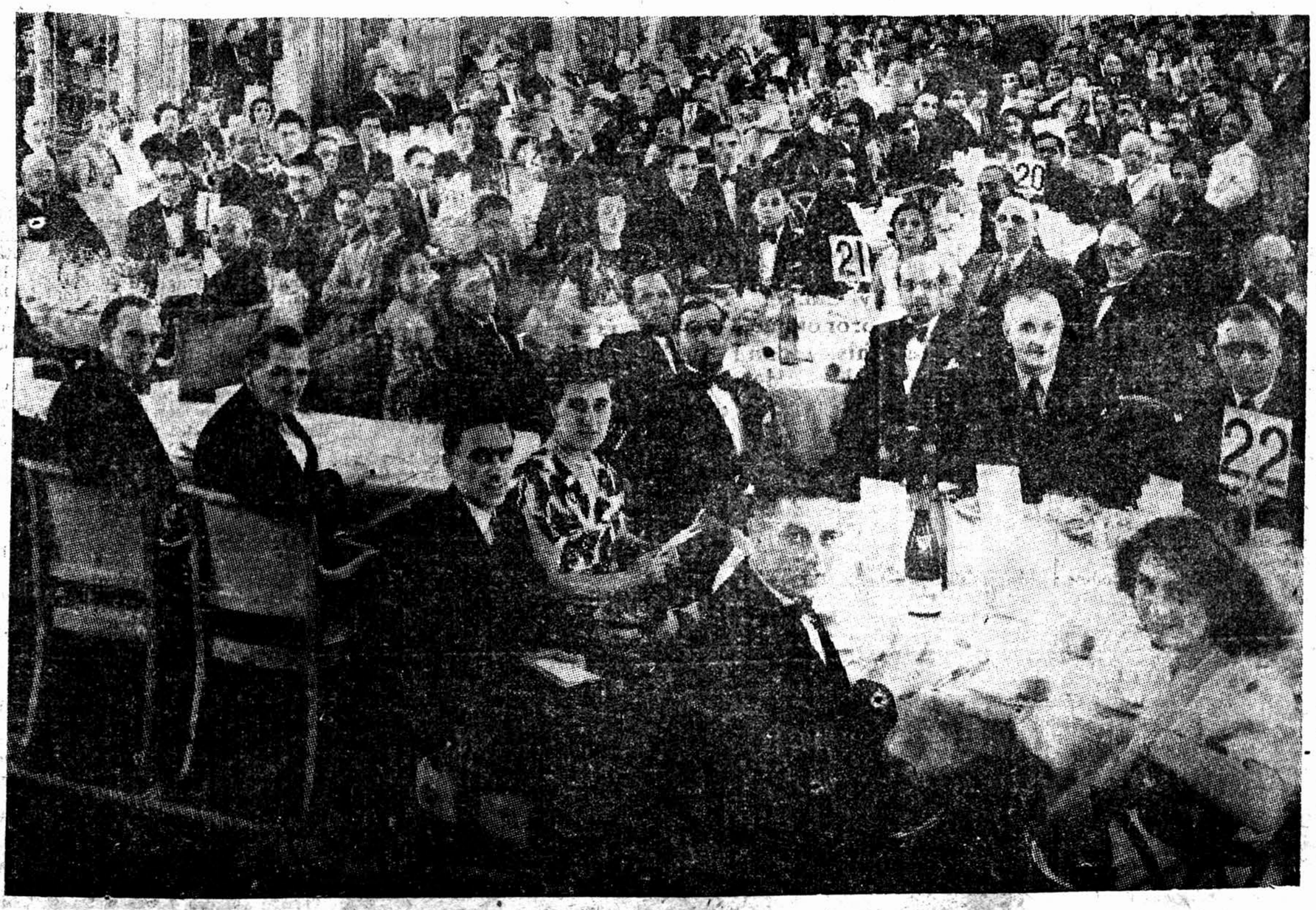


Indians and their friends at one of their "swell functions" in London's fashionable West End.

OUR 6,000 'AMBASSADORS' IN BRITAIN

From Our London Correspondent

MUCH water has flown under the bridges since Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Indian Nation, set foot on the soil of Britain in 1888 as a boy of eighteen. India then was a subject country. Even he, who was destined to be the Liberator of his country, tried to ape the "English gentleman."

He tells us in his inimitable style in that great Book of all ages, "My Experiments With Truth", how he acquired a butterfly collar and a stove-pipe hat, in the 'impossible' effort of becoming an English Gentleman. India has today cast off her chains through the leadership and inspiration of the Mahatma. New arrivals in Britain are spared the task of aping the "English Gentleman", though the old saying "Do in Rome as Romans Do" still holds good. But even the 'English gentleman" has altered. Circumstances have forced him to dress with common sense and cast off much of the paraphernalia which he thought were the essential mark of a gentleman.

Psychological Aspect

Freedom of India has brought about psychological changes in Indians. He can hold his head high, freed from many of the nasty complexes that are inseparable from subjection, Indians have always possessed a high sense of patriotism. When the history of the freedom movement comes to be written the role that Indians in Britain played in that struggle would be assigned an important place in it. The names of Dadabhai Naoroji, W. C. Bonnerjee, Dwarkanath Tagore, Keashab Chandra Sen, Romesh Chandra, Saklatvala, Krishna Varma and many others will always be remembered. It is these men who by their actions and speeches, proved to the British public that Indians, though then a subject people, were in no way inferior to any one either in culture or intellect. Free India of which they dreamt, is now a reality. Indians have no longer to fight for their freedom. Now they have to interpret their great culture to the West and learn from the West those things which are calculated to add to the strength of their own country.

All Ambassadors

Pandit Nehru during his recent visit to this country described Indian residents as unofficial ambassadors of their country. India, he said, would be judged by the manner they conducted themselves. A large majority of Indians conduct themselves with appropriate dignity and decorum and they can be trusted to hold aloft the honour of Motherland. But their efforts to interpret their great culture to foreigners need to be redoubled. Many of Indian organisations in this country, will have to adjust themselves to the new conditions created by the liberation of the country. Undoubtedly happenings in Free India cannot but come up for review before these Indian organisation. It is no use denying that a large number of Indians are not even happy over what is happening in the old country. Things have not moved as they had expected or wished. Impatience for progress does not always permit realisation that the present is the transition period.

Many allow their indignation to override their discretion resulting in disparagement of the present leadership. Criticism even when exaggerated is a sign of health. But no criticism can be an end in itself. If the criticism of Indians is to have value and purposes steps should be taken by these organisations to convey their views to India. Those in India, grappling with gigantic problems, might find this criticism irritating; it may even seem to hamper the effectiveness of some of the things they are doing But in the end, it would be found that criticism enhances respect for free institutions.

Birds Of Passage

No authentic statistics about Indians in Great Britain are available. The figures given in the Indian Parliament recently were apparently those of 1932 In that year, according to official statement, there were 7,000 Indians in Great Britain. The number of Indians in Britain today would be about 8,000. Most of them are birds of passage, the number of abiders not exceeding 500. On the whole Indians aire doing pretty well. They have nothing like vested interest but quite a number of them own property. There are also a few small factories owned and run by Indians. Their relations with the people of this country are fairly cordial though contacts are not as deep as they should be both from the point of view of Indians and Britishers. The need for these contacts was never greater than today when both sides are anxious to understand each other.

It may be stated in passing that British women are more friendly than British males. But then women, unless they are frustrated or disillusioned, in the words of Pascal, have heavenly instinct for sympathy and understanding.

No Separate Colony

Laurence Sterne, in his preface to 'In the Desobligeante", says that an Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen. This is even more true about Indians. Indians have been in this country for over a century but never have they made an attempt to set up anything like a colony. They have not even a central social club where Indians of all ranks could meet. They are spread over all parts of London, though student population, owing to their special circumstances, have to stay in close proximity. Several years ago Bernard Shaw warned Indians against making any attempt to set up in one place. He advised them to move about among the people of the country. If Indians, he argued, were to move solely amongst themselves much purpose of their visit would be lost. This advice Indians have followed to their advantage. But the time has come when a club should be set up or other means devised which would enable Indians resident in this country to meet for social purposes. Of course the Parsees have their own club; the Bengalees have their own association. What is required is an organisation that transcends all provincial or communal considerations. If setting up a special organisation presents difficulties, meetings could be held at India House. But if these functions are to have a representative character it is essential that poorer sections of Indians staying in East End should be included.

Students And Workers

Of the 6,000 Indians in Great Britain, at least 2,500 are students 2,000 workers and hawkers, 300 doctors, 300 merchants, a dozen barristers and solicitors and about 20 journalists. Doctors are very popular. Because of their sympathy and understanding ,many sections of the people prefer them even to their own doctors. Barristers, by their keen intellect, are able to do well. Merchants, being representatives of big business, can stand on their own legs. It is the students and working classes who need care and consideration India House rightly gives priority to claims of students. If it has not been able to satisfy every student it is largely due to the magnitude of the task it has to undertake. Not only admission in British institutions has to be secured but also accommodation found for them. Many think that India House is not doing enough for the students; others feel it is pampering them. The truth is India House is neither neglecting nor pampering the students. It would indeed be a misfortune if interests of these boys and girls were neglected in the slightest manner. The one section of the community whose welfare has not adequately received the attention of the authorities and leaders is the working class community. Several years ago many poverty-stricken peasants from the Punjab, Jammu and Assam came to Britain to try their fortune here. It was not easy to find jobs. But by industrial enterprise they managed to find themselves a place in British economy. No one cared for them before Independence—not much attention is paid to them even now.

Percy J. Langster, 58, of Badwin, Michigan, assumed the office of public prosecutor for Lake County, Michigan, in mid-Western United States on January 1, 1948...He is the first Negro to hold the office of prosecutor in Lake County, according to American Bar Association records.

I MEET ROOSEVELT

By Joe Louis

CHAPPIE and me watched Max Schmeling fight Harry Thomas in Madison Square Garden in December in 1937. I studied him good. We were matched for June 22 in 1938 in Yankee Stadium.

I went to Pompton Lakes sure I had him figured, and Chappie put my sparring partners to throwing hard rights at me. I got so I could block them easy.

Here's where I ought to tell about President Roosevelt and me. There was a story got around that the President called me down to the White House and said I had to beat Schmeling for him. It wasn't like that.

I was in Washington at the Negro Elks' Convention in 1938. I got an honorary life membership gold card in the Elks. The President heard about me being in the Elks' parade. He sent his car for me. Mal Frazier, an old friend of mine, went with me. A man took us into the President's office.

What Roosevelt Said

The President had me lean over so he could feel my muscles. He said, "Joe, we need muscles like yours to beat Germany". That's the only thing he said, but I figured he knew then we'd be fighting the Germans someday.

He got out one of his pictures and put his autograph on it. He wrote, To Joe Louis from the President". That's all that happened, but it got built up into something different.

When I was training for my second Schmeling fight I got that talk again about he was saying around his camp that the Germans were the super race and he was going to prove it. The sports writers brought those stories from his camp to mine. Maybe they just meant it to needle me, but I heard it so many times I knew it was true.

While I was training, those German Bund storm troopers used to sit around the ring and laugh. They had a camp up that way.

When we come to New York on fight night, I was ready for Mr. Schmeling. No one was laughing when we drove in, the way they are most of the time. Chappie and Mr. Roxborough knew what this fight meant to me. They didn't try to make it something light.

Knew He Would Win

I took a long warm-up in my dressing room. When I climbed in the ring I was in a light sweat, the way I like to be for a fight. Me and Chappie talked about what I was going to do, and I went out. I knew I was going to take Max Schmeling that night.

I started easy. He tried a right to my head, but it went around me. I left-jabbed him mean and he brought his guard low. I drove a right to his jaw with all I had. I put my body in it. I put in it. It threw him on the ropes and his knees buckled.

I caught coming off the ropes and ripped one into his belly. He screamed. I thought in my mind, "How's those, Mr. Superrace?" I was glad he was hurt. That's what I wanted. I got in two more hard rights to his body and a jaw-breaker.

He went down for the short count, and I knocked him down again with a left hook and a right cross. When he came up I put him down with another right to the jaw.

One of Schmeling's people threw a towel in the ring, but the referee threw it back and kept counting. Schmeling tried to get up, but he didn't come off the floor.

His Biggest Hour

That was a big night in Harlem and in Detroit and Philadelphia. I read about it in the papers—about parades and people standing in the streets to talk about the fight. I guess that was the biggest hour, bigger almost than getting to be champ. I went out with Marva in Harlem and we had a real party. My pay for the second Schmeling fight was $350,000.

There was one thing about that fight that didn't get around. When Schmeling's handlers saw him getting beat they cut off the shortwave radio wires to Berlin. They didn't want the German people to know a Negro was getting the best of a fight with a superman.

Later on Schmeling gave out in Germany that I fouled him and that's why he lost. That's one more reason why I don't like Max Schmeling. The movies show I didn't foul. But they didn't show those fight movies in Germany.

I didn't fight again in 1938. I took to having good times with my winnings. I did the things I wanted. Some say I threw money away but I don't see it like that.

I got a softball team. We called it the Brown Bombers and we toured the states. Mostly the kids were boys from East Detroit. I played first base. We moved around in big buses and ate good and stayed in hotels. That added up fast. When the season ended I was out $50,000. I don't think that was waste. I had my fun.

Only thing was Mr. Roxborough was afraid I might get hurt bad and be out of boxing, but I only hurt my ankle. That was out in Pittsburgh. It heeled up good.

While I'm talking about where my money went I want to get it over with. I gave a lot to old fighters who were in bad luck, but I don't see anything wrong in that. When a man's got plenty, like I was making it, I think there's something wrong if he don't give some for things like that.

I gave some to the Phyllis Wheatley Home for Old Ladies out in Detroit and I give them some every year. When I got out there they would talk about fighting. Mr. Roxborough got them radio-phonograph and they tuned in every time I was in the ring. They all call me "son". That gives me around twenty mothers. Some of these old ladies run around 90 to 100 years.

I still see some of the boys I ran with in Catherine Street. Some still work out at Ford. Some work in Detroit night clubs and bars. Some played on my Brown Bombers. Country Davis was my catcher.

Marshall Patterson, a Catherine Street boy who played third base, began going blind. I sent him to his cousin's farm in North Carolina. We keep in touch.

No Restaurant Loss

There's been rumours I sunk a pile of money in the Joe Louis Restaurant at 11 West 125th Street off Fifth Avenue in Harlem in 1946. That wasn't my money that went into that. The place was opened by Mr. Jack Roth, who owns restaurants around Times Square, and Lou Brooks, another restaurant man.

They figured with my name, and with me showing up in the place, a restaurant like that might make good money. I was to get 10 per cent of the profits and $1,500 a month as salary. Mike Jacobs was supposed to get some too. He made the deal.

I never got any 10 per cent because there was no profit. I only drew two months' salary. There was none of my own cash in it.

I spent a lot on fancy clothes when I got big money. That was because I was so raggedy when I was a kid. One time I had around 100 suits made in New York and in Hollywood. They stood me $150 to $185 apiece, made to order.

That's wore off. I don't care about fancy clothes now. I got around 10 suits, and most of my stuff is sports clothes, like golfing. I gave a lot away.

I spent a lot for big cars, but that's changed too. I don't drive much now—only when it comes over me to be away from everybody. It may come 2, 3 o'clock in the morning. When I get into a car and I drive pretty hard for a while, until the feeling wears off.

Sometimes it's hours, and I don't come back until I'm changed in my mind. Mostly, though, I don't like big cars as much as I did when I first got to own them.

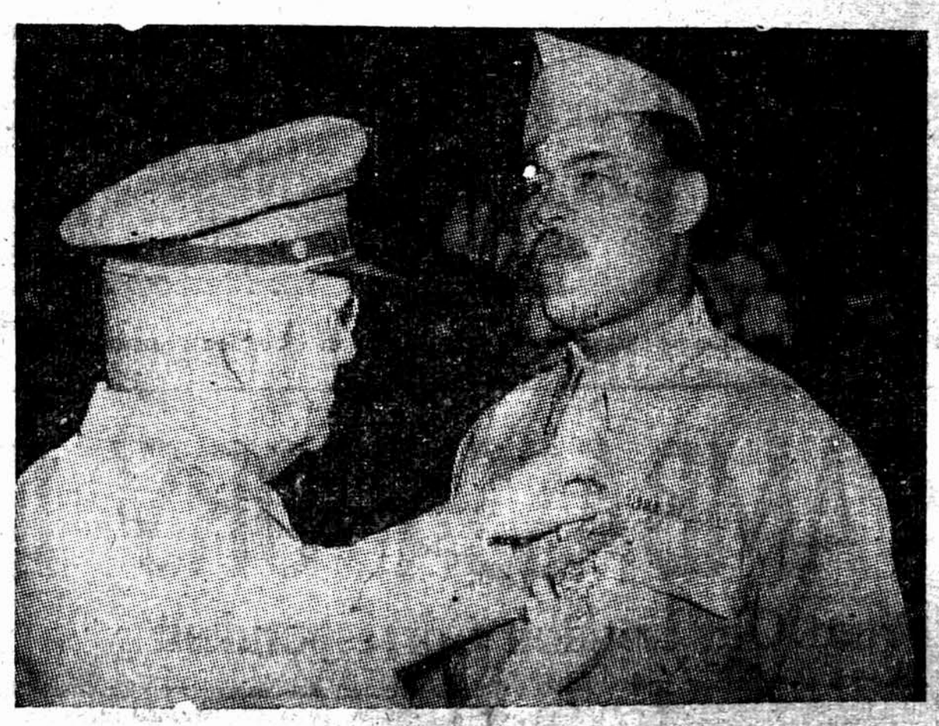
I got a big car for my mother because she can't get around so good. She worked herself out for us. She's got a right to a car.

I bought a smaller car for my sister Vunies and others for Marva. I don't count that money thrown away.

I paid for Vunies to get through high schools and college, but that made me proud. She finished in Howard University in June 1940. Now she teaches English in Garfield Intermediate in Detroit. She's got a master's degree in history. I'm proud of Vunies.

I came down from training camp to see her graduate from Howard. President Mordecai Johnson took me up to the platform and my mother and my sister Eulalia were there. That was a big day for us Barrows. I don't count that money wasted.

A lot of money went into houses I bought in Detroit for my brothers and sisters to live in, and for the apartment houses Marva and I bought in Chicago. That wasn't wasted money.



Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion, is shown being presented with the Legion of Merit by Major General Clarence H. Kells, the then commanding general of the New York Port of Embarkation. The champion received the award for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

Apartment Houses Pay

The apartment house we live in now on South Michigan Avenue, we had that made over and it brings in good rents. Another one on 60th and Vernon pays off $700 or $800 a month.

I threw in with Mr. Roxborough to buy a horse farm out in Utica in Michigan because I like horses I liked horses from a kid in Alabama. That Springhill Farm got other Coloured people interested in horses and riding and they started riding clubs.

We didn't lose money on that farm, like some say. The state bought the property for a park in 1946. I got back the $8,500 I put into it.

Where I lost money, that could happen to any man trying to get a business going. I lost more than $40,000 in the Rhum Boogie Cafe I took over on Garfield Boulevard in Chicago. My friend Leonard Reed, the actor, was in with me on that. We kept putting money in, wanting to make it pay.

Another one turned out bad was a fried-chicken bar Leonard and me started on Vernon Highway in East Detroit. We dropped $25,000 there, but first it looked like we stood to make good money out of it.

Some of the trouble with those places was I had to leave them to go away on fights. When I wasn't around trade fell off and help and food were getting higher all the time.

Didn't Want Lewis Fight

In 1939 I beat John Henry Lewis. John Henry was my friend. I didn't want that fight. He was a good boxer, but when he come against me he was finished. It was only that his manager and the sports writers forced it on me. They wrote and built it up that I wouldn't fight another Negro. I knocked him out in the first round.

Three months later I beat Jack Roper in Los Angeles, and then I beat Tony Galento in four rounds in New York.

I got a second fight with Bob Pastor in Detroit in September 1939. Blackburn said to make him carry the fight to me this time, and I did. He got in some good punches and Chappie didn't like it.

When it got to the tenth and Pastor was still in there, Chappie gave me sharp talk. I knocked Pastor out in the eleventh. That's the way Chappie was at a fight. We'd talk things over.

I'd say, "I think I can reach this man with a right hand now," and he'd say, "I think so too"; or I'd say, "I think I'll try a feint" and he'd say, "Okay." Whatever Chappie told me, it always came out right.

Mannie Seamon who was my trainer after Chappie died, he felt about Chappie like I did. He knew Chappie was the real boss in our corner. Blackburn would let Mannie do some dictating. He let him do some talking to me in the first Billy Conn fight in 1941. Some trainers are stubborn and want to dictate even when they know they got things figured wrong, but not Chappie.

Names His Hardest Fight

My toughest fight was my first Billy Conn fight, and it was the first time I had a real argument with Chappie. Sportswriters came down from Billy's camp and told me Conn would be fast because he was figuring to come in the ring at around 175 pounds.

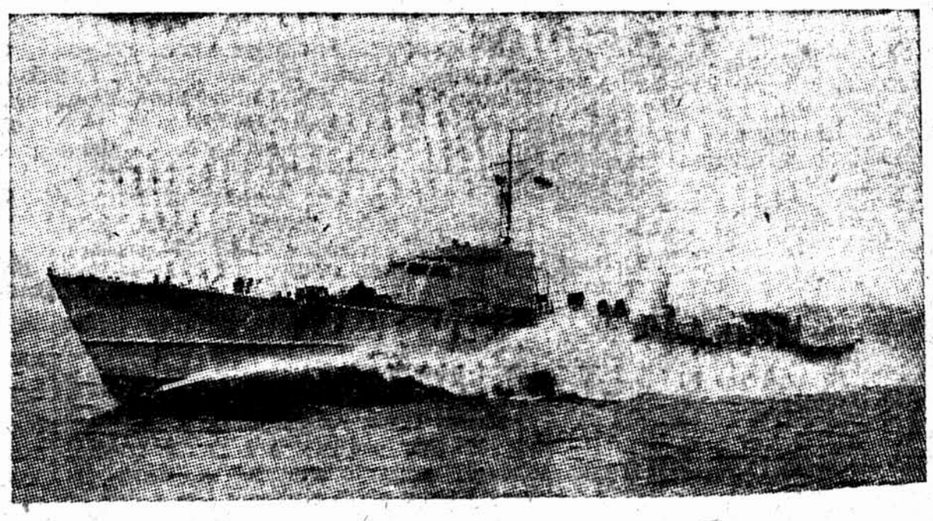
When I heard that, I got my weight down to 199 by drying out two days before the fight. I didn't drink anything. Chappie said it would leave me weak. He wanted me to weigh 202-203 in the ring. I was stubborn. He was right and I was wrong.

In the ring my strength went fast. When Billy was still in there with me in the 12th Chappie and Mannie Seamon said, "You got to knock this guy out. You're losing on points."

In the 13th Billy was boxing—not slugging like he tells it—and he led with a left. I put a hard right over and he went out.

I almost lost the title that night. I never argued with Chappie again.

FULL POWER TRIALS FOR M.G.B. 2009



Powered by the Rolls gas turbine unit and two conventional engines, His Majesty's Motor Gunboat 2009 recently underwent successful full speed trials in Solent when it attained a speed of 34 knots. The aim was to see how gas turbine machinery stands up to marine conditions.

Shaw Can't Stand Shavians

PAST NINETY, DRAMATIST REGALES WORLD WITH CRACKLING WIT AND SPARKLING WISDOM

AH, did you once see Shelley plain?"—the old tag from Browning has been quoted a thousand times, but it never loses its freshness. for it sums up in a few words a universal feeling, the fascination that great men have for the rest of us. Though we may know them intimately from their works; though we may see their pictures in the newspapers, hear them talk on the radio, "there lacketh something still". It is the personal the intimate, the somehow unrehearsed and unexpected contact, the moment when he is' off-guard and unattended, that gives the real thrill. We are in the street, on a train, or leaving a cinema and suddenly—"Look! Isn't that Compton?" For a moment the world of famous men comes suddenly within our own, and for a moment we are a cut above mere newspaper readers: we have seen him in the flesh.

Shaw's Neighbour

For sixty years—and longer—the world has been very conscious of Bernard Shaw; for the length of a lesser man's lifetime, what Shaw thinks, says, does, has been of interest to his fellow men. His face is not the least famous, his works are not by any means the least read, of his generation; and of that generation, with its many distinguished names in art, literature, philosophy, very few remains with us to-day. Only Shaw, tall, spare, with defiant beard and undimmed eye, still walks the earth, still delights us with "crackling wit and instructs us with unfailing wisdom, writes Kenneth Hopkins in John O'London, reviewing Mr. S. Winsten's "Days With Bernard Shaw".

When Mr. S. Winsten and his wife, Clare, Winsten, the painter, took a house at Ayot Saint Lawrence a few years ago they could not be unaware of their famous neighbour. Bernard Shaw's house is as well known as Hardy's Max Gate, or Kipling's Burwash, and was before the war inconveniently popular as a place of pilgrimage, at least from its owner's point of view. But the war changed all that, and the Winstens found the little village of Ayot as peaceful, after the hurly-burly of war-torn London. as some eighteeenth-century Auburn. or Wardle's Dingley Dell. "The village seemed to have stood still for the last five hundred years." The Winstens proceeded to settle in their new house. Now and then they glimpsed Shaw walking in the lanes, watching the wild life, alone; or taking photographs of the ruined abbey. "And I thought," Mr. Winsten says, "he has been here thirty years and he still finds everything exciting and new."

ONE day he came walking up the path of the Winsten's house: "Anyone in?" he shouted. And at this moment was born a friendship which has found expression in a delightful, spontaneous and modest book, Mr. S Winsten's Days. With Bernard Shaw (Hutchinson, 18s).

How many lives, studies, essays, monographs and lectures have criticized, interpreted and explained Shaw away I suppose nobody knows but his bibliographer; but I am certain that none of them has come so near to "seeing Shellev plain" as this book of Winsten's; for this is the first book about Shaw based on a long and intimate observation of the subject "in his natural haunts, and over the fence in the back garden". For once the prophet, the reformer, the sociologist and the wit are subordinated to the man and a clear portrait of the man shows us incidentally (as it must) the wit the sociologist, and the others

A man well over ninety, who has been in the public eye for nearly the whole of his adult life, might be expected to have few secrets from the world; but over and over again Mr Winsten gives us glimpses of the Shaw none of us know, though we may be able to recite Man and Superman backwards They are at times simple and moving, these glimpses of his home life away from the scrutiny of the world.

In The Garden

In spite of the upright walk, the swinging of his stick, the grandiose talk of high finance, the desire to be alone, we knew that G.B.S. was lonely, very lonely. He would never admit this even to himself. When he was lonely he became anxious to place himself amongst the goods he despised. He spoke about his wealth, Charlotte's wealth, the high taxation, his unique position in the world of finance, of literature, of science, of the theatre, films and above all, philosophy. It looked as if he doubted his prestige and had continually to remind himself that he was wealthy and famous.

"One day I'll fall and not be able to get up," he said to me as I saw him to the gate. "Luckily for me I had theatrical training and can stage-fall; that avoids any real damage to myself. I fell this morning in my garden and stayed there quite a time, and when I eventually did get up, I found there was nothing wrong with me because of this stage-fall. It involves much presence of mind, though with me it is almost automatic...."

AFTER the death of Mrs. Shaw the linelinees inevitably increased, and all Shaw's admirers must feel grateful that in the Winsten's understanding. It is easy to see, he had found friends so charming and reading between the lines, that the pleasant country house just across the way from his own became a haven for the dramatist, and its hospitality, easy, unexacting, never obtrusive, just what he needed at that difficult time. An old gentleman almost ninety, alone in a big, isolated house, restricted by wartime conditions, teased by innumerable, unfamiliar domestic problems, life suddenly became very complicated for Shaw, and his friendship with the Winstens enabled him to share one of these burdens—though, as he remarked charactically of burdens, they don't want to be shared but got rid of.

His two old servants decided to retire, after thirty vears in his service Shaw was despondent. unwilling to let them go.

"Why not turn this opportunity to your advantage," Winsten suggested:

"At last you have the opportunity to employ a woman with experience in vegetarian diet . someone who will not only understand how to feed you but, what is more important, the aesthetics of it."

"I won't have cranks in the house. It's bad enough with me in it. I want a normal person who will not think of herself as more important than myself. And anyhow, you can't get a vegetarian cook."

"But you can," I insisted.

"I say you can't," he shouted. "I've been told that you can't".

"Who on earth misinformed you? There are many who would be only too glad to serve you."

"Those are the very people I want to keep out of the house. I want a person who knows her place and will not be interested in my ideas or read by books. I can't stand Shavians. This is a lonely place and it would be fatal to me to have to entertain her. She must not think that she can rely on my company. As you know, I never come up to expectation. I want a person to come, not in the spirit of self-sacrifice, to do me good, but for the few pounds that she can get out of me. No servant is a heroine to her own master."

"I was thinking of your welfare only."

"I'm not an invalid I'd rather die. And anyhow, a vegetarian cook would soon land me in Carey Street; I know".

A cook fulfilling all his requirements was found, and life at "Shaw's Corner" settled down again. Shaw could get back to his routine—for example, his exercises.

Twenty west country farmers, in tweed running jackets and knee boots, entered through the hearts of London re- cently. The farmers started off from Hyde Park corner and the ride through London was part of their protest against the anti-blood sports bill.

Nothing Left To Chance

Keeping fit was a very serious business with G.B.S. There were all kinds of exercises he performed: this was for the spine, that for the eyes and the back of the neck must not be neglected. He must never forget to stretch himself to the utmost and to sit bolt upright, movement after meals, the splashing of eyes with could water, and especially appearance: the training by gentle combing of beard, moustache, eyebrows, hair. Nothing was left to chance. He must rest after lunch in a special position, relaxed completely, he must walk in the open and not give way to weakening legs, he must write letters and change his clothes into his black suit for the evening.

I mentioned a friend's way of keeping fit. Every morning he stood on his head while a waiting robin perched on his toes expecting to find a Crumb there. Shaw was not going to be outdone. He said: "That's how most people think I do my writing".

"You should follow up," I said, "your Sanity of Art with the Sanity of Living. What advice would you give?"

"Never to take advice. To do everything they were told not to do, to break away from the tyranny of the past and to enjoy being old."

THE book abounds in good stories about Shaw's famous contemporaries and about the great men he met in his youth—such names as Marx, Bradlaugh, Matthew, Arnold, Morris,. Morris, indeed, remains one of Shaw's heroes, and it needs but a word to set Shaw off in reminiscences of the great artist-reformer. Butler, too (whom in a number of ways G.B.S. close resembles), figures prominently and amusingly in these pages.

I was reminded of a very interesting recent book, P.N. Furbank's Sammuel Butler, 1835-1902 (Cambridge, 6s.), as I read Shaw's remarks about Butler. Butler's writings—the satirical ones in particular—provided Shaw with a good many ideas, and a good many hints which he developed for himself, as he himself readily admits. The two men had a good deal in common—beginning with an unhappy childhood. The young man, despised and misunderstood, of The Way of All flesh is matched by the shy, gawky and rather uncouth lad whom Shaw's words call up for us when he speaks of his childhood:

"Apart from Lee, my mother never had a friend and never made the least efforts to win my affection, and I certainly made no effort to win hers. When my manuscripts were returned she wasn't in the least interested. I don't think she read a single one of them. She accepted me as a burdensome good-for-nothing. . ."

"I have never known love when I was a child. My mother was so disappointed in my father that she centred all her care on my sister, and she left me to fend for myself. If I had not returned to the house, I don't think they would, any of them, have missed me".

G.B.S. has a great love of money; he never tires of talking of his great wealth, of reminding himself that he has a country house and a town house, a Rolls-Royce and "another car", and money in the bank; but the mood changes very easily and he then begins to lament the ruinous taxation which leaves the millionaire worse off than his own servants. Butler, although far from a millionaire, was comfortably off, and again and again we find in his writings the same preoccupation with money. Shaw's best anecdote of him, however, is concerned with Butler's typical impish disregard of propriety. Richard Garnett, accompanied by Butler, was showing the British Museum Reading Room to a Siamese prince:

"Naturally, Garnett as the chief wanted to impress the Prince. They showed him, among other things, how the place was heated Neither was mechanically minded, but Garnett felt that our good relationship with Siam depended on the successful heating of the reading room. 'And how does it work?' asked the Prince, more interested in engines than in books. Out came Butler with: 'Damnably'". But Shaw adds, "The British Museum was built to house revolutionaries who generate their own heat!"

DAYS WITH BERNARD SHAW is remarkable not only for the abundant wisdom and wit of G.B.S. which fills it, but for the quieter personality of Mr. Winstein which is unobstrusively present; an autobiography from him would be an interesting book, for he leaves us wondering about the people he has met and the things he has seen. He has a great gift for remembering and recording conversation.

Over twenty years ago Mrs. Winsten asked G.B.S. to sit for her and his answer "was in the strain of Eliza Doolittle". Now when they became neighbours and friends he explained that he had been painted by everybody. . . But one day he asked Clare Winsten if she would like to paint him.

The result forms a striking frontispiece, the first of many illustrations in this absorbing and original book.

PT. NEHRU AND NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(By Ravi Shanker Sukla)

PT. Nehru's opinions on the question of national language as expressed in his recent article 'Democracy and language cannot out cause concern to all those who are interested in this question While one will agree with the conditions laid down by Pt. Nehru which the national language of India must satisfy, one is constramed to observe that the solution of the problem proposed by him does not help us.

His solution, in short, is this: a list of a number of basic words, say 3000 or so, "which may include alternative words in common use for the same idea" (probably Perso-arabic alternatives are meant), should be made and taught to all those desirous of knowing the all-India language. Yet another list of technicals words should be made. And the rest should be left to the natural growth of the language, "no limitation being put on anyone writing in what might be CALLED PURE literary Hindi or pure literary Urdu or any thing in between". As for script, the Urdu script should also be recognised along with 'Devnagri,' and taught where desired. It is not clear whether it should be taught, where desired, in addition to Devnagri or in preference to Devnagri. Probably the latter, as Pt. Nehru has admitted that to learn both the scripts will be too much of a burden.

One may pertinently ask whether to make and teach a list of about 3,000 words is the best way to propagate a language which is to serve as all-India language? A language is not merely a list of words, big, or small. It is much more. Pt. Nehru should be the last man to put the national language in such a narrow jacket from the very start. Let us not make a narrow language whose claim to be the all-India language is being disputed by many on the ground of its poverty, supposed or real, still poorer. We can never replace English in this way. Besides, we have to decide here and now what shall be the state language of the Centre, the language of the Central Parliament, of the Federal Court, the medium of instruction in central institutions, etc. Even leaving apart technical words needed in the higher domain of the sciences, we need thousands and thousands of words for general purposes. Hindi possesses them, as also Urdu. but no 'Hindustani'.

State Language

To say that people may be left free to write in anything from pure literary Hindi to pure literary Urdu does not help us in the least. Firstly, it is impolitic to place Urdu on a par with Hindi. Secondly, there is nothing like 'anything in between that can serve the purpose, and Hindi and Urdu are not the same thing. Simply to give freedom to all to write in anything from Hindi to Urdu won't do. People must be enabled to write and express in anything from Hindi to Urdu and to understand what is written. That is, not a mere list of 3,000 words, Devnagri and Urdu script, can he ask all people to learn both Hindi and Urdu? Thirdly, it does not answer the question what shall be the state language (and script) of the centre, of the central secretariat, of the Central Parliament, Federal Court etc. etc. Will or rather can it be both Hindi and Urdu? Fourthly, this linguistic licence to be given to writers and speakers in conjunction wiith Pt. Nehru's recommendation that Urdu script should absolutely no ground for sharing Pt. also be recognised, boils down to this: that both Hindi and Urdu, with their scripts, should be recognised as national languages, that Hindi writers and Urdu writers should all be recognised as writers of the nationals language; that Hindi liteature and Urdu literature together should constitute the literature of the national language; that Hindi newspapers and Urdu newspapers should all be regarded as newspapers of the national language, etc., etc. Are we prepared fo this? The impossible complications and insurmountable difficulties to which this solution will give rise need not be recounted. Also, Hindi and Urdu have co-existed for more than a century. Urdu is now firmly entrenched in Pakistan and Hindi is the language of several big provinces of India. There is also thus absolutely no ground for sharing Pt. Nehru hope that they will ultimately lead to the evolution of a single, fine and vigorous style. the Hindustani of his choice

One is tempted to ask: why at all this insistence on broadening the conception of national language to include Urdu and Urdu script in particular? What are those "political and unfortunately communal aspects" of the problem at which Pt. Nehru has hinted in the beginning of his article? The people have a right to know them. We have already paid heavy price for our policy of appeasing communalism. No more quarter can be given to communalism. We must build a strong nation on the solid foundation of a single national language and a single national script. We must know in what way inclusion of Urdu and the Urdu script makes for broadmindedness, culture and scholarship, and advocacy of Hindi and Devnagri smacks of a narrow and perverted nationalism. Catch phrases won't do. We must solve every problem in the scientific way, so beloved of Pt. Nehru. Indeed it is this unreasonable and unreasoning insistence on Urdu and the Urdu script in the context of the national language that is distressing.

It is also reasonable to ask: whom after all is recognition of also Urdu style and the Urdu script calculated to benefit? Certainly not the people of the non-Hindi speaking areas. In the Hindi-speaking areas which comprise U.P., Bihar, C.P., etc. all will have to learn Hindi and Devnagri as provincial language and script any way. So where is at all the need for this recognition? Will it not lead only to complications and arouse bitterness in other linguistic groups? Will it not only introduce the two nations theory by the back door?

Case For Hindi

Pt. Nehru has not indicated why he fights shy of Hindi or the name 'Hindi' Modern Hindi satisfies all the conditions which the national language ought to satisfy according to Pt. Nehru. It bases itself on its ancient roots. Its base and inner substance is Sanskrit. Pt. Nehru has conceded this position to Sanskrit. Hindi also bears marks of Persian influence to the extent to which Persian during the centuries it was the court language was able to influence the spoken language of the people. It includes all the words of Persian or any other origin which the masses of the Hindi speaking region commonly use. Any Hindi periodical or book will testify to this fact. Indeed it is Urdu that vehemently repudiates the great influence, admitted by Pt. Nehru, which Sanskrit has exercised on all the Indian languages for thousands of years. (Of the 50,000 words listed in the famous Urdu dictionary Farhang-i-Asafia only 500 are Sanskrit words; this is one reason why Urdu cannot be parred with Hindi). Hindi is a modern, progressive language spoken and cultivated by millions. Its door is open for words of all languages, including Persian, which it may absorb in the course of its natural growth or which its base Sanskrit may not be able to supply. The speakers of Urdu will be free to contribute their share to its development like speakers of other Indian languages. The basic vocabulary of Hindi has got much more weighty sanctions behind it than what an artificially prepared list of 3,000 words can have. Above all, Hindi has a long tradition and history behind it and possesses a fine and growing literature—qualities which the Hindustani of Pt. Nehru's conception totally lacks but which a national language worthy of this ancient land must possess. Further-more, Hindi has already been declared, and rightly so, the state language and medium of instruction in the vast territory extending from the eastern boundary of Bihar to the western boundary of Rajasthan, and it is fast wrestling this place from English. The language of this centrally situated region is bound to diffuse to all the corners of the country. The language of the centre has never been and can never be different from the language of this region. The federal language cannot exist in a vacuum. It must be the spoken and cultivated language of some region. English, the language of the United Kingdom, of the British Empire and the international language, is primarily the spoken and cultivated language of England. And the same English which is the spoken and cultivated language of England is the English of the United Kingdom, of the British Empire and of the world. The same is true of Hindi and the national language of India. This is plain. Any attempt of the Centre to deviate from the straight course will only delay but

(Continued On Page 26)

BRITISH BYE-ELECTION RESULTS

Mr. W. T. Williams, the Socialist candidate was returned with a majority of 1,613 against his Tory opponent Mr. Anthony Fell in the Hammersmith Bye-Election recently.

CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

EAST'S ONE NOTRUMP BID, WHILE UNORTHODOX ON HIS RATHER WEAK HAND WAS AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP SOUTH OUT OF THE AUCTION AND THUS BUY THE CONTRACT MORE CHEAPLY.

Both sides vulnerable and 90 on score.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A 4 3
♡ A J 9
◇ J 8 7 3
♣ Q 4 2

WEST
♠ 10 2
♡ K 7 2
◇ A Q 6 2
♣ J 9 5

EAST
♠ Q 9 7 6
♡ 8 6 5
◇ 10 5 4
♣ K 10 7

SOUTH
♠ K J 8 5
♡ Q 10 4 3
◇ K 9
♣ 8 6 2

The bidding.

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	Pass	1◇
Dbl.	1 N.T.	2♠	All Pass

• West opened the heart seven. Dummy's nine was played and, when it held the trick, South overtook with the ten in order to return the suit. West's deuce confirmed South's suspicion that the seven was a 'middle-of-three" lead so, when North's jack held, the ace was cashed, clearing the suit. At this point declarer saw that if he could pick up the trumps without loss, he could win his eight tricks, but he suspected from the fact that East had sold out that he would find four trumps in that player's hand. This meant that the trumps could not be picked up without loss unless West held specifically the ten-nine alone. Declarer decided that an endplay offered greater hope

He led a low club. East played the seven and South's eight was taken by West's nine. The ace was cashed and East won a third club with the king to return a low diamond. West took the queen and ace, then led a third diamond, allowing declarer to discard his heart queen on the diamond jack. Next came dummy's fourth diamond. East ruffed with the seven and South overruffed with the eight. Now a spade to the ace and a finesse of the jack won the remaining tricks.

Note that if South had played the spades himself, he must lose a spade trick. East could have brought about the same situation if he had ruffed the fourth diamond with the spade nine, forcing South to overruff with the jack. Actually, East should have made this play but even with a count on the hand it required a keen analysis—and East slipped up, just as declarer had hoped he would.

Fighting broke out between Jews and German police recently at a Cinema in British sector of Berlin where Polish Jews broke up the show of the British film "Oliver Twist". Poliice used clubs and fire hoses to disperse the demonstrators.

"GOVT. DID NOT WISH TO PROCEED FURTHER WITH THE BILL TO PREVENT STRIKES."— —NEHRU
STRIKERS
BE WISE!
"INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY AIMED AT THE PROMOTION OF FRIENDSHIP PEACE AND EQUALITY ETC.. ETC. — PT. NEHRU
AND NO HOLIDAYING WITHOUT PERMISSION
AMBASSADORS

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Bombay's hopes of winning the National hockey championship have been dashed to the ground again. During the last two years, when the tournament was held in our City, Bombay managed to enter the final. Last season they were narrowly beaten by Bhopal in the last stage. But this year they could not go beyond their very first engagement at Delhi. The United Provinces got the better of them by a solitary goal.

It is stated that Bombay claimed the lion's share of the exchanges. They had plenty of opportunities to score. Had our forwards utilised some of the gilt-edged chances offered to them, Bombay might have emerged victorious by a substantial margin.

When the personnel of our team was announced I had pointed out their shooting weakness. Probably Reggie Rodrigues, a member of India's last Olympic team, would have removed this short-coming to a certain extent. But the selectors were unwilling to give him a place for various reasons. I think they were not justified in losing the services of such a sharp-shooter. Unless our forwards master the art of shooting at every opportunity, I cannot see how Bombay can ever regain the title.

HOCKEY VENUE SHIFTED

Last Tuesday I visited the B.P.H.A. ground and was surprised to find the stands on the Eastern side vanished and those on the west being pulled down. As the Provincial Championship is still to be finished and the Invitation Tournament and Tommy Emar Gold Cup for women are still to be staged, I could not understand the reason for the disappearance of the seating accommodation.

On enquiry I was informed that the stands had been shifted to the Bombay Gymkhana ground for the benefit of the Aga Khan Tournament. The contractors have not enough planks to put up an additional structure there. So the B.P.H.A. will have to complete their tournaments on the Azad Maidan. I am afraid this wil affect their gate-receipts in the Invitation Tournament as it will be somewhat in the nature of the Aga Khan Cup.

I understand the Bombay Gymkhana authorities have learnt a lesson by their last year's experience. They had to pay dearly for inviting all and sundry to inflate their entry list. Only selected teams from up-country have been invited this season and the local entries restricted to the senior and first division teams. There will be no 'rabbits' to prolong the agony of the colourless contests as in the past. This will make the competition more interesting and attractive.

I notice that young Joe Birtwistle has stepped into his father's shoes as Secretary of the Tournament Committee. I hope he will succeed as eminently as "old Joe" did.

WOMEN'S INTER-PROVINCIAL

It is rumoured that the Inter-Provincial tournament for women may not be staged this year at all as only three provinces, Bombay the holders, C.P. and Madras, have expressed their willingness to compete. Bengal, who have been runners-up for the last two years, are unable to send a team owing to the leave-difficulties of their players. It is a pity that office-bosses are so unwilling to encourage sport among the members of their staff.

Surprising as it may seem, Delhi, where the tournament is scheduled to be held at their own request—have not entered a team. If they could send a team all the way to Bombay, can they not put up one in their own Metropolis? Then what about the Punjab and the U.P.? They too should be able to make up a good side. Unless the Provincial Associations help and encourage them, how can they do anything?

STANDARD GOING DOWN?

I do not know whether it will be possible for the B.P.H.A. to take over the responsibility of staging the Women's Championship again. But they should invite these up-country teams to participate in the Emar Cup. Then the purpose of the National tournament will be served to a certain extent.

By the way, I find the standard of play among the fair sex has considerably deteriorated since I saw them last season. Probably they need more practice to rise to their full heights. Bombay City, who almost swept the board last year, have lost some of their stars and are therefore in a quandary as to how they should fill up the gaps and strengthen their combination. The Lynns, Kenny and Louise, are moving heaven and earth to consolidate their ranks. For the present, their old rivals, Bombay Greys appear to be holding the whip hard. It remains to be seen how long they can retain their supremacy. You may rest assured, however, Lorna Read will not yield easily.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS

I hear that the Government of Bombay has issued instructions to the B.P.H.A. and other sporting bodies that complimentary tickets should be restricted to five per cent of the sale, limiting the maximum to ten tickets. The Government must have issued this order with a view to prevent unlimited distribution of free passes. They must have heard that this kind of favouritism is rampant at the Association ground.

But the Government must not have realised the implications of this order. Does it mean that the umpires or refereees, players, pressmen and even Committee Members must pay for their admission to the ground? This is absurd. How can you expect the officials, who lend their services free from day to day at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice to pay for their admission every time?

ABSURD DEMAND

How can you also expect the players to fork out the daily-charges when they find it so difficult to buy their sporting requisites? And the vast majority of the clubs are so poor that they find it hard to meet the entry fees for the various tournaments. Unless these players are allowed to watch superior teams and players how can they improve their game?

Then do you expect the press reporters to pay for their admission? or do you wish their papers to foot the bill? This is an unheard of imposition on the Fourth Estate. I do not think the Press will look at it with favour. I am afraid they would rather leave most of the engagements alone. Surely that would not help the promotion of sport. Success or failure of all competitions depend largely on publicity. If that is curtailed or stopped, financial disaster will meet them at every turn.

LEAVE SPORT ALONE

Last but not the least the Committee Members will be required to pay for their daily admission. Is that reasonable when you want them to give their services free? Certainly not. It is true the Government has not laid down any charge for daily or seasonal tickets. It may be just nominal so that there is a check on the number of free admissions. Even then I do not consider it fair.

The Government may be anxious to tap all sources for raising their revenue. I think sport should be the last. For a long time I have advocated the exclusion of the Entertainment Tax from the sporting field altogether. Sri Morarji Desai, our Revenue Minister, has been good enough to remove the levy up to four annas admission rates. This helps the poorer classes no doubt. But by taxing the others sport is deprived of its legitimate income.

MAMMOTH TOTALS

Poona, the venue of mammoth totals saw again some colossal figures being hoisted in the Cricket Championship of India engagement between Bombay and Maharashtra. The visitors were responsible for amassing 561 in the first innings and 672 for 7 wickets in the second. While M. K. Mantri started off with a double century to his credit, Uday Merchant and Datta Phadkar recorded a century in each innings. Their respective figures were 143 and 156, and 131 and 160. Khandu Rangnekar missed the coveted mark by 6 runs.

On the Maharashtra side, M. C. Datar and M. R. Rege scored 143 and 133 respectively in their initial venture. But for a deadly spell of bowling by Keki Tarapore, who bagged 6 wickets in all for 119 runs, the home team might have repeated the visitors' performance. With a gigantic figure like 916 now staring them in the face I doubt very much if they would be able to reach any where near it—tired as they must be after such a terrible leather-hunting chase.

ANOTHER PICTURE

In contrast with the monotonous tall-scoring in the Ranji Trophy match mentioned above, the fifth and final Test between England and South Africa proved a veritable feast of exciting cricket. It might have ended in a tame draw if the Springbok's skipper Dudley Nourse had willed it. But that would have given away the rubber to England without a fight to the last ditch. So he applied closure on the last day of the engagement after scoring 187 for 3 wickets.

This left England to hit up 172 runs in 95 minutes, and win the match. The visitors took up the challenge in a truly cavalier spirit. After a whirlwind campaign lasting 90 minutes they succeeded in lowering South Africa's colours at the cost of 7 wickets. It was a thrilling battle with the chances of victory swaying on either side till the last. If our batsmen had followed the same courageous procedure, do you think we would have been robbed of the honour of the last Test against West Indies?

BURMAH-SHELL'S SUCCESS

The Inter-offices Team Lawn Tennis Tournament launched by the B.P.L.T.A. this season, ended in a victory for Burmah-Shell Sports Club, thanks to the commanding personality of Janmeja Charanjiva, the originator of the idea. They defeated Mahindra and Mahindra in the final by three matches to one. It is hoped that this competition will increase in popularity from year to year.

A similar tournament for women is now going on in the city. Six teams have entered the lists. It is a good augury for the game. The last World War has not only killed the popular enthusiasm to a vanishing point but lowered the standard of the game to its nadir. Every effort should therefore be made to raise it again to its prestine glory.

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(362)

Santhanam Warns Communists

VIOLENCE AND SABOTAGE WON'T BE TOLERATED

Govt. Prepared To Fight Such Methods With All Resources At Their Command

JHANSI, March 12. (API)—Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister for State for Railways, today, warned Communists that their methods of violence and sabotage would not be tolerated, and that the Government was prepared to fight such methods "with all the resources at their command".

Mr. Santhanam, who was addressing a public meeting, held under the auspices of Indian National Trade Union Congress, congratulated railway workers for keeping away from the Communist machination during the recent threatened strike, and assured labour that Government would take all possible measures to meet their demands.

Mr. Santhanam appealed to the people to realise that the aims which the Congress had kept before themselves could not be realised too quickly and both the sympathy and understanding of workers was necessary in the solution of the tasks the Government had before them. "We are not magicians", he added.

Paying tributes to the statesmanship of Pandit Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Railway Minister said that they had achieved something of which any two statesmen of the world could well be proud.

Mr. Santhanam was confident that if a referendum were taken as to who was the ablest statesman in the world, the popular vote in all parts of the world would be for Pandit Nehru.

As regards Sardar Patel, he had saved India from being reduced into several fragments and "ulsters" which was the legacy which at one time the British threatened to leave to free India. "If for nothing else, at least for this single act of integration of Indian union territory the Congress deserved the fullest support of the people for many years". Mr. Santhanam said.

Mr. Santhanam also referred to the hardship of the refugees and praised their forbearance and patriotism. "They are the living martyrs of freedom" declared Mr. Santhanam and called upon the rest of the people to cooperate in pushing up production so that the needs of the people could be met speedily and equitably.

SENATE WANTS TO RETAIN 'FILIBUSTER'

WASHINGTON, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Southern Senators are believed to have won their fight to retain the "filibuster" which may enable them to "talk out" President Truman's civil rights programme.

Last night the Senate overruled a decision by Vice-President Alben Barkley that the filibuster could be ended by a two-thirds vote, making it practically certain that the Government would have to drop the measure.

TRUMAN KEEPS MUM

KEY WEST (FLORIDA): President Truman, when advised of the Senate vote, did not comment on it.

Close associates of the President said, however, that the action apparently doomed the chances of the passage of anti-lynching, anti-poll tax, anti-segregation and like proposals on which Mr. Truman based his 1948 campaign.

They added that the President was leaving the next step up to his lieutenants at the capital.

EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS TO AID IN REBUILDING OF KASHMIR

Alexander's Disclosure At Sarvodaya Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

SARVODAYAGARH RAO (Malwa), March 12.—The Sarvodaya Conference which resumed its sitting yesterday afternoon heard among others Mr. Horace Alexander, Miss Agatha Harrison, Kishorlal Mashruwala, Gujaralal Nanda, and others on the problems confronting the Sarvodaya Samaj.

Mr. Alexander told the Conference about the World Pacifists Conference meting in Shantinikethan in December and January next. About fifty men and women from all parts of the world will arrive here for the purpose and also study constructive activities going on in India. He also said that a few workers from Europe will also be in India during the coming winter when with the help of Indian workers following Gandhiji they will help in the rebuilding of the Kashmir villages. Similar work will be undertaken in the Pakistan side of Kashmir.

Miss Agatha observed that all peoples all over the world are today striving for peace and India is expected to lead in this respect.

Nanda warned the Samaj of the growing menace of the Communists and said that the next few years were of the utmost importance and if capitalists did not resolve to go with the times they would be swept away by the Communists and that the day would be a black one in India's history because it would bring an end to their hopes of creating a new order based on Gandhian ideology.

No resolution on any particular subject was discussed today in the light of the speeches delivered the day before and particularly in view of Mashruwala's address when he referred to the moral degradation of the people resulting in all sorts of evils. People had forgotten God and therefore were indulging in wrong acts, he added.

In the evening Acharya J. B. Kripalani addressed a public meeting in Indore when he told the people they were responsible for their miseries today.

RAJEN BABU AND KRIPALANI AT INDORE

Appeal For Liberal Donations To Gandhi Fund

INDORE, March 12 (UPI).—A fervent appeal to the people of Indore to liberally contribute towards the Gandhi National Memorial Fund was made here last night by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly of India, replying to a civic address presented to him by the Indore Municipal Council.

Mahatma Gandhi, he said, did not require any memorial. His work and teachings would for ever remain an abiding memorial to him. By contributing to this fund, they would be helping to set up Institutions beneficial to the people of the country, he added.

The passing away of the Mahatma was a great blow to the country and the responsibility of shaping the future of India rested on each one of them and exhorted the people to adhere to the twin principles of Mahatma Gandhi, Truth and Ahimsa.

In conclusion Dr. Prasad appealed to the Authorities of the State to help refugees since they had suffered great hardships as a result of the partition, having been uprooted from their hearths and homes. He also counselled patience to the refugees and assured them that the Government of the country would be doing all in their power to improve their lot and to rehabilitate them.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, who was also presented with an address of welcome, replying reminded them that on the efficient working of Local Boards and Municipal Councils depended the future welfare of the country and appealed to them to serve the country and people in a missionary spirit. Corruption and nepotism had to be put down once for all if India was to come up as a Nation fit enough to take its rightful place among the comity of nations of the world.

Prominent among those who attended the public meeting at which the addresses of welcome were presented to the leaders by the Indore Municipal Council were the Maharaja of Indore, the Uarajapramukh of the Madhyabharat, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Acharya Jugul Kishore, Mr. Liladhar Joshi, Premier, and other Ministers.

Foreigners Allowed To Be Members Of Sarvodaya Samaj

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, March 12.

The three days Conference of the All-India Sarvodayasamaj workers concluded today evening at Rao. Only two resolutions relating to the organisational matters were passed. The Conference decided to allow foreigners to become members Sewabs of the Samaj.

"MOST OUTSTANDING LIVING AMERICANS"

MADISON, March 12, (U.P.A.): The University of Wisconsin newspaper, "Daily Cardinal", today listed the "most outstanding living Americans" chosen by a panel of professors.

Highly placed on the list were Albert Einstein, David Lilienthal, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, Arthur Vandenberg and President Truman.

PRAKASH PICTURES WIN OVATIONS FOR THEIR

ROMANTIC

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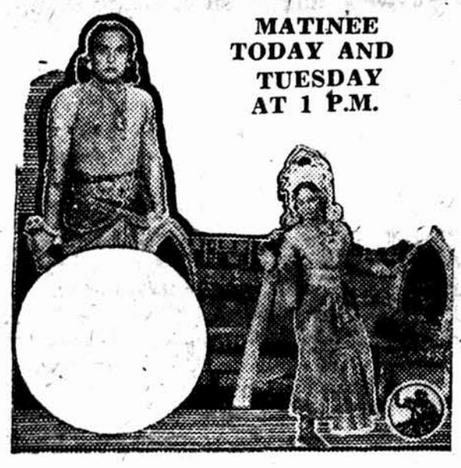
THE DREAM OF ALL

LOVERS—THE

DELIGHT OF ALL



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(14TH, 15TH AND 16TH MARCH)
And **INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION**
(14th to 23rd March—10 days)
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Shud 14, 2005.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 12, 1368.
Parsi: Meher 12, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-50 a.m. Sunset: 6-48 p.m.
Hightide: 10-48, 23-32. Lowtide: 05-03, 16-54.

To-day's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: There will be a public lecture on the subject of "Communalism and Our Duty" by Sjt. B. Laxmandev Vidyarthy today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Arya Samaj Mandir, Fort.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. He will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in English and Hindi at the same place today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

ROOPA KALA KENDRA: Anniversary today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. at Podar College Hall, Matunga—Dance Ballet 'Birth of Our Nation' by Smt. Hima Kesarcodi.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Devanam Dinodayal" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, 25, Chaupatti Road, Bombay.

MILK COLONY: Opening ceremony of Government Milk Colony near Goregaon today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will preside.

DHOBIES AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' CONFERENCE: At Peoples Hall, Congress House today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by founder T. K. N. Trivikram on "Emotion in Art and Religion" Exposition of Gita and "Zero B.C." Free training in the speediest and safest form of Yoga, 52, Shivaji Park today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

FIRESTONE WORKERS UNION: Firestone Rubber Workers Union at a genral body meeting censured the policy of the Managing Committee of the Union which resulted in strike and appointed an "ad hoc" Committee to reach an amicable settlement with the management.

Diwakar Inaugurates Prohibition Propaganda Van

The propaganda van of the Provincial Prohibition Board was inaugurated by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, on Thursday, March 10, at the Labour Welfare Centre at Worli (Bombay).

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Diwakar observed that Prohibition would play a very important role in making the poor happier. He said that India would prosper and become a powerful nation in the near future if every one of her citizens tried to improve his own lot to the best of his abilities.

Earlier, Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, requesting Mr. Diwarkar to inaugurate the van, narrated the progress of Prohibition in the Province. Mr. G. D. Vartak Minister for Local Self-Government, also attended the function.

A short programme of entertainment was arranged by the "Saravodaya Kala Mandir". The programme was very much appreciated by Mr. Diwarkar.

Urdu Pamphlet Forfeited

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a notifica tion, under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Allama Mashriqi ki Kahaniyan", written by Munshi Zahur-ul-Hassan, 'Maikash' Saddiqi Garhmukteshari, published by L. Girdharilal. Thok Pustakalaya, Khari Baoli, Delhi, and printed at the Kamal Printing Press, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

New Chief Auditor Of G.I.P. And B.B.C.I. Rlys.

Sri S. Srinivasan, till recently Accountant General, Madras, took charge as Chief Auditor G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways, on Thursday, March 10.

NEW ERA IN INDIA'S FILM WORLD

Bombay's Luxurious "Liberty Cinema" Inaugurated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Claimed to be the most modern and streamlined cinema installation in India, the Liberty Cinema was inaugurated last night in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The opening ceremony was highlighted by a 90-minute show of Walt Disney's "Bambi" with Hindi dialogue and Indian background music. Incidentally this version of "Bambi" in technicolor, the soundtrack of which has been entirely dubbed in Bombay is to be released for distribution throughout India.

Mr. Chandulal Shah, while thanking the management of the Cinema for giving this most up-to-date air-conditioned theatre to the film industry and to its patrons said that a new era has been ushered in in the film world of India.

Nothing has been spared to make the Liberty attractive and comfortable. Pillars, showcases and staircases are executed in beautiful cedar. It is claimed to be the only cinema in India with the new "Push Back" seats.

The theatre will shortly begin its regular showing with Mehboob Productions' "Andaz" as the first picture to be run by the theatre.

Radio

BOMBAY, March 13.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Master Nisar, 7-40 Amritlal Navasariwala, 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 Niwrittibuwa Saranaik, 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Film Music, 12-50 News (G), 12-55 Saraswati Rane, 1-25 Instrumental Music, 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Music from the Opera, 2-5 Verdi.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. J. L. Ranade, 5-30 Gammat Jammat, 6-0 News (E), 6-10 Interlude, 6-15 G. J. Watve, 6-30 J. L. Ranade, 7-0 Violin Par Marwa, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Rangbhoomiwar, 7-30 G. J. Watve, 7-45 Zaawar Husain.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. Kusum Shroff and Sisters, 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Niwrittibuwa Saranaik, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 P. D. Khadilkar and Party, 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat, 10-0 "Zindagi Ke Kanare", 10-30 To be announced.

VARIATIONS
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. News (K), 7-40 News (M), 7-50 Gajananrao Ambade, 8-15 News (H).
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

12-45 p.m. News (M), 12-50 Musical Interlude, 1-25 News (H), 1-30 G. J. Watve, 1-45 Kusum Shroff and Sisters, 2-0 Film Music.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Sitar Par Gauri, 6-10 News (H), 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-15 News (K).
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. News (M), 8-15 Gajananrao Ambade, 9-0 J. L. Ranade, 9-15 News (H), 9-30 Master Nisar, 10-30 Saraswati Rane.

BARODA, March 13.
250 metres (1,200 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I

7-30 a.m. Geet Manjari, 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 Kusum Desai and Sisters, 8-30 N. G. Ghanekar, 5-30 p.m. Rang Rang Vadaliyan, 6-0 News (E), 6-10 Interlude, 6-15 For Rural Areas, 6-35 Film Sangeet, 7-0 Nildhara Desai, 7-15 N. G. Ghanekar, 7-45 Book of Verse, 8-0 Sangh Geet, 8-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 8-15 News (G), 8-30 To be Announced, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 Baroda Radio Orchestra, 9-30 Nildhara Desai, 9-45 Kusum Desai and Sisters.

At 10 p.m. today (Sunday) Devar Surya Sen, the well-known Sinhalese Concert Singer and Radio Artist will broadcast a Recital of Songs of Many Lands from All-India Radio, Bombay.

The programme will include Sinhalese and Indian Folk Songs as well as English Songs, Negro Spirituals, etc.

The programme will be radiated on Bombay 'A' (244 and 41.44 Metres).

ON OPENING OF MILK COLONY

Dr. Rajendra Prasad will perform the opening ceremony of 'Harey Milk Colony' at Goregaon today (Sunday) All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an eye-witness account on this at 8-30 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

COUNTERACTING PROPAGANDA AGAINST PROCUREMENT

Minister's Appeal To Advisory Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A meeting of the Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board was held today at the Secretariat, Bombay, Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, presiding.

Explaining the food and cloth position in the Province to the Board, the Civil Supplies Ministe rregretted that an agitation was being carried on in some areas against procurement and pointed out that it was not correct that the present rates, which were the highest that could be given, were not remunerative. He urged on the members the necessity to counteract the propaganda so that the maximum procurement could be effected.

The Minister complimented certain districts such as Satara for the excellent procurement that had been effected. The members of the Board felt that in some other Provinces controls were not being administered nor procurement effected with the same vigour as in Bombay and thought that were this done the incidence of controls would not fall so heavily on a deficit Province like Bombay.

Regarding cloth, the Board was informed that the quantum to the rural areas also had been now increased to 20 yards and if the cloth position permitted, it was hoped that this increase would be continued.

FAST BOAT TO SINGAPORE

Sailing from King George V. dock on February 15 on her maiden voyage the S. S. "Bencleuch" will make its contribution to British mercantile supremacy by clipping a week off the normal running time to Singapore, making the trip in about 26 days.

The Nuffield Organization, first British car manufacturers to avail themselves of this faster service, are shipping 50 cars in the "Bencleuch". These will comprise 24 new Morris Oxfords, 24 Morris Minors and two MG's.

Making several voyages a year, the "Bencleuch" and her sister ships of the Ben Line (owned and managed by William Thomson Ltd. of Edinburgh, for whom the loading brokers are Messers. Killick Martin of Fenchurch St. London), will speed British export deliveries over Far Eastern routes.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During the last 24 hours three deaths due to motor accidents were reported to the city Coroner's Court. In one case a minor girl was killed on the spot while the other two deaths took place in the Hospitals.

Harbans Kaur a 11-year-old-girl was knocked down by a motor car while she was crossing the Road in front of the Byculla Police Station yesterday. She died on the spot.

J. M. DeCosta was knocked down by a B.E.S.T. Bus at Annie Besant Road He was seriously injured and removed to a Hospital where he died soon after admission

Taheya L. D'Souza who was going in a loaded lorry along the Sion Road yesterday is reported to have fallen down while the lorry was taking a turn at a corner of the Road. He too died in the Hospital.

ALLEGED CHEAT ARRESTED

Sonaji Harji who was formerly employed in a business firm at Byculla was arrested by the Esplanade Police yesterday for alleged cheating the firm to the extent of Rs. 400. He was absconding since February last.

The suspect was produced today before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court and allowed bail.

CITY MILL LABOUR OFFICER ASSAULTED

The Labour Officer of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills was reported to have been assaulted by some persons near the Mills yesterday. He was injured and treated in a Hospital. The Bhoiwada police have arrested five persons in this connection. Further inquiries are proceeding.

INDORE, March 12 (API): Prior to his departure for Bombay today, Mr. Rajendra Pasad laid the foundation-stone of the "Bal Niketan", an institution for fostering child education.

CALCUTTA, March 12 (API): The Government of West Bengal have extended for a further period of six months from March 18 their previous order declaring the Tramway Services in Calcutta and Howrah and Cotton Textile Industries in West Bengal as public utility services.

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SALE.
BOOKS
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Real bargains for bargain-hunters! All book-minded grown-ups and children will find a variety of American and English books on a variety of subjects to add to their collection. For book-lovers and book-buyers, here is a never-to-be missed opportunity. Don't be backward in coming forward.

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WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 12, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 12th March, 1949:—

Observations from North-East India are absent, scattered showers have probably occurred in Upper Assam. weather has been dry elsewhere over the country. Dry temperatures have risen over the most parts of the country and are appreciably above normal in the northern divisions of the Central Provinces and in West Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 13TH: Weather will be dry over th country except for isolated light showers in Assam.

Night temperatures may fall slightly in the central parts of the country and North-East India.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 12, (A. P. I.): The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 12th March, 1949:—

Abu — 58 0 0 minus 0.7, Ahmedabad 97 73 0 0 minus 0.2, Allahabad 91 66 0 1.5 minus 0.6, Bangalore 88 62 0 0.5 minus 0.5, Baroda 101 66 0 0.1 —, Belgaum 94 64 0 0.1 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 86 76 0 0 minus 0.3 Calcutta 96 73 0 0.1 minus 2.1, Colombo 90 76 0 14.1 plus 1.1 Darjeeling 53 43 0. Delhi 85 60 0 0.9 minus 1.6 Honavar 91 72 0 0 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 99 71 0 0 minus 1.2, Jubbulpore 97 60 0 1.1 minus 1.1, Lahore 80 59 T 35 plus 0.7, Lucknow 92 66 0 1.7 minus 0.3, Madras 90 69 0 1.7 minus 5.6, Mahabaleshwar 87 67 0 0 minus 0.6, Mangalore 96 76 0 0 minus 0.7, Mysore 91 65 0 0 minus 0.8, Ootacamund 72 48 0 1.0 minus 2.7 Poona 100 65 0 0 minus 0.3, Surat 98 70 0 0.1 minus 0.2, Trichinopoly 94 65 0 0.5 minus 3.9.

AMRELI WITNESSES PASSING OF METEOR

RAJKOT, March 12 (API): A tremor similar to an earthquake was felt by the people of Amreli village near Rajkot, when a large bright star was seen crashing at about 8 P.M. last night. A detonation was also heard at the same time within a radius of about 25 miles.

(In Bombay Mr. S. L. Melurkar, Director of Colaba Observatory said he thought it might be a meteor whizzing past the earth near Amreli. It would be interesting to know if it left any residue or a crater, he added. About two years ago, a similar phenomenon was observed near Dahanu, but no residue was reported later).

Dalton Rocked By Quake Shocks

SYDNEY, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Slight earth tremors were felt at Dalton, about 40 miles from Canbera, this morning.

Dalton which has a population of about 500, suffered the greatest material damage in the tremors which shook southern new South Wales yesterday.

Acting on the prophecy of some old residents who predicted that worse tremors could be expected. Many of Dalton's population spent the night outdoors despite the rain.

A party of Government geologists left Canberra for Dalton today.

Her Excellency's Failure Creates Furore At Mahaluxmi

DINIAR ANNEXES MUNSHI CUP IN EXCITING FINISH

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unprecedented violent demonstration was staged by frenzied punters today at Mahaluxmi following the failure of warm favourite, Her Excellency in the first division of the Quarryman Plate this afternoon at Mahaluxmi. A furlong from the winning post, Her Excellency who was in the lead looked an easy winner where Dark Roy was second, a couple of lengths behind and the remainder of the field well spread-eagled. Antoo astride Her Excellency dropped his hands with a few yards to go and Khade on Dark Roy who was on the left switched to the rails where enough room to squeeze through was availed of and making a vigorous attempt he caught the Judge's eye first by narrowest margin when passing below, the wire.

To many observers with powerful binoculars, Her Excellency appeared to have had won the race in spite of the dropped hands, from the positions occupied by them on the grand stands and the Judge's decision was also resented by a section of the sudience in the members' enclosure.

INEVITABLE

Unfortunately, we do not possess a photo-finish camera and hence we have to abide by the Judge's decision. The crowds made a mixed demonstration partly against Jockey Antoo and Judge. The club authorities found the situation beyond control and summoned additional police aid.

"Even the traffic sepoys were rushed in and the authorities displayed a playcard intimating the suspension of the rider".

This had no effect and the following event had to be considerably delayed and when the three contestants were going out, stones, sand and any thing that was easily picked were pelted at the riders, the police and the club staff and at length the violence subsided.

After the day's programme, Antoo was made to stand before the stewards and he has been suspended for the remaining meetings this season

The Munshi Cup, the day's attraction was scored in a thrilling finish by Mr. A. H. Wadia's Diniar, very well handled by Roberts. Top-weighted Boop's Fancy, Chavan on his back made a gallant effort when falling short by a short-head while the third in the frame, Post Master who was another short-head behind also travelled exceedingly fast at the end.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's Asoka scored his fourth win of the season by scoring in the Chard Plate in the easiest manner. The speedy Cockpit colt is in irresistible form at the moment and he is not likely to face defeat if saddled again.

Bill Buckley sent out two winners, Asoka and Diniar while Shaikh and Khade rode two winners each.

Sixty-eight punters solved the treble pool which, apiece, returned Rs. 1,823.

The following are the results:—

THE MOOLTAN PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and A. S. Motabhoy's GIPSY BILL 8-7 Md. Khan 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's LOYAL PRINCE 8-7 S Chavan .. 2
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah and Lt.-Col. Syed Abid Hussain's MARHABA 8-7 Kheemsingh 3
Mrs M. C. Raja Sekhar and Mr. F. Ferrelly's MALABAR STAR 8-7 B. Khalil 4

Not run: Blue Star, Star of Iran and Bara Mulla.

Won by Shd., 1 1/2 lengths, Hd.

Time: 1 minute 18 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

*

THE MOOLTAN PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed M. Khairaz's ROYAL POET 8-7 Shaikh 1
Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's MUSAFIR 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. A. J. Moshi's KENNERETH 8-7 Damodar 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's GAY VAGABOND 8-7 Kadam 4

Not run: Reshone, Flying Call, Aarzu.

Won by Nk., 2 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 16. Rs. 14 and Rs. 17.

*

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK ROY 8-8 P. Khade 1
Mr. K. Mancherji's HER EXCELLENCY 8-8 Antoo 2
Mr. Hasham Khan's GINGER LADY 8-4 Dashrathsingh 3
Mr. A. J. Moshi's SHIRAZI 8-8 Damodar 4

Not run: Battle Out, Flying Clipper, Glitter.

Won by Shd., 3 1/2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.

*

THE MOOLTAN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MAKARPURA 8-7 P. Khade 1
Mr. A. J. Moshi's TRUMPELDOR 9-3 Damodar 2
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's DESERT KID 8-7 Cunningham 3

Not run: Summer Lighting, Triple Alliance, The Cavalier, L. Malt, Your Majesty.

Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths

Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 16.

*

THE QUARRYMAN PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Major A. Svamvur's QUEEN'S CUP 8-8 Shivaji 1
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's CROWN OF KOLHAPUR 8-11 Rajoo 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-9 Ganpatsingh 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's NICOTINE 8-6 Ganesh 4

All ran.

Won by Nk., 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 44 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 33 and Rs. 58.

*

THE H. F. CHARD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's ASOKA 9-0 Duffy 1
Mrs. Clara Hil's NEW MOON 9-2 Russell 2
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's ABBESS 8-6 P. Khade 3
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-2 Damodar 4

Not run: Khundil.

Won by 3 lengths, Shd., 1 1/2 lengths

Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18.

*

THE K. M. MUNSHI CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-2 Roberts 1
Maharani Chimnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 9-2 S. Chavan 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's POST MASTER 8-2 P. Khade 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-4 Damodar 4

Not run: Royal Mantle.

Won by Shd., Shd., 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 40 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

*

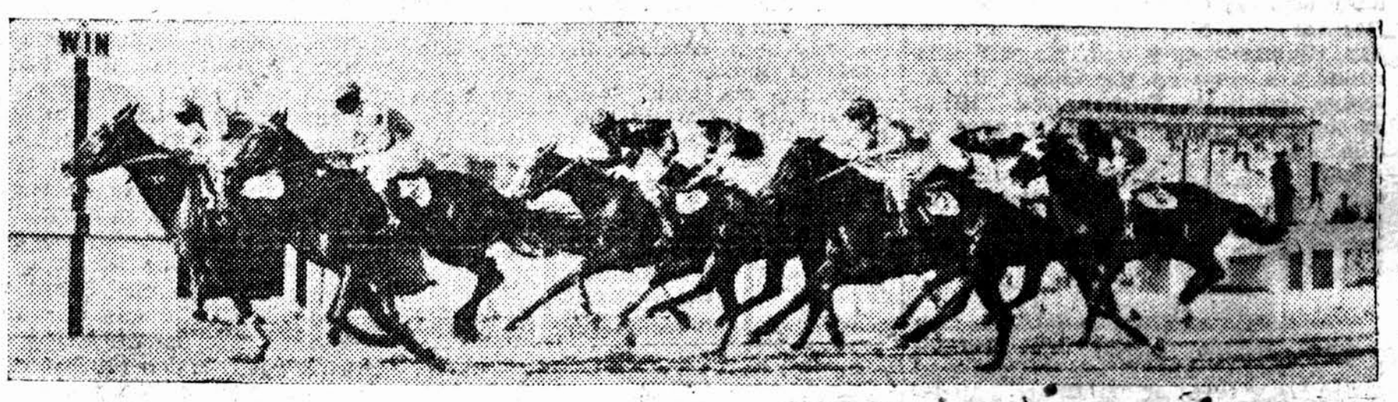
THE KAIRA PLATE—Distance 1 mile

Mr. Anantram J. Shah's GAME BID 9-2 Sk. Ahmed 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SIR GALAHAD 8-4 Amir Ahmed 2
M/s. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 9-0 Cunningham 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's QUEEN OF GWALIOR 8-6 Roberts 4

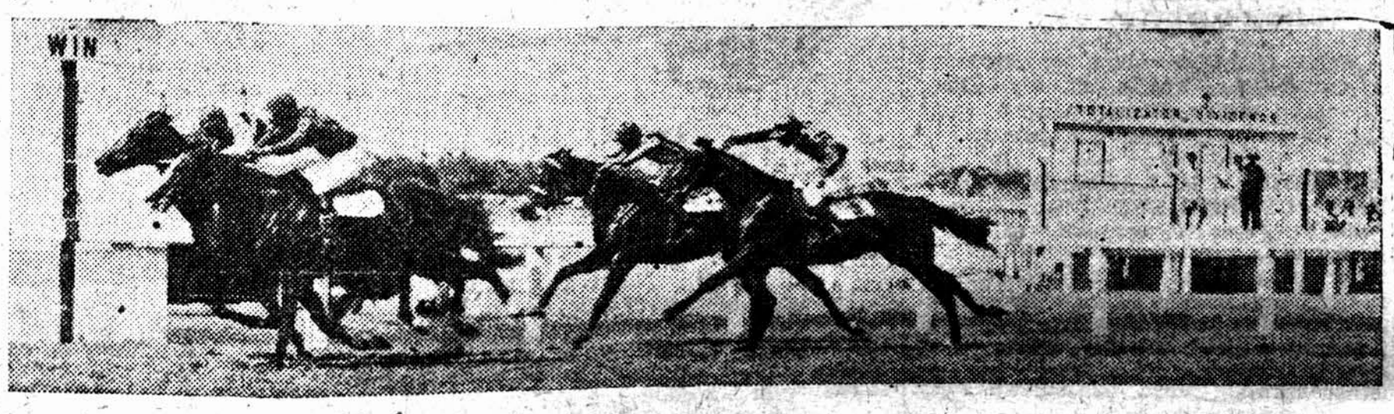
Not run: Ghizala, Nirvana, Rashtrapati, Spring Chicken, Coeur d'Or, Lady Cleopatra, Taslaron, Ajinkya Tara II, Banshee.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

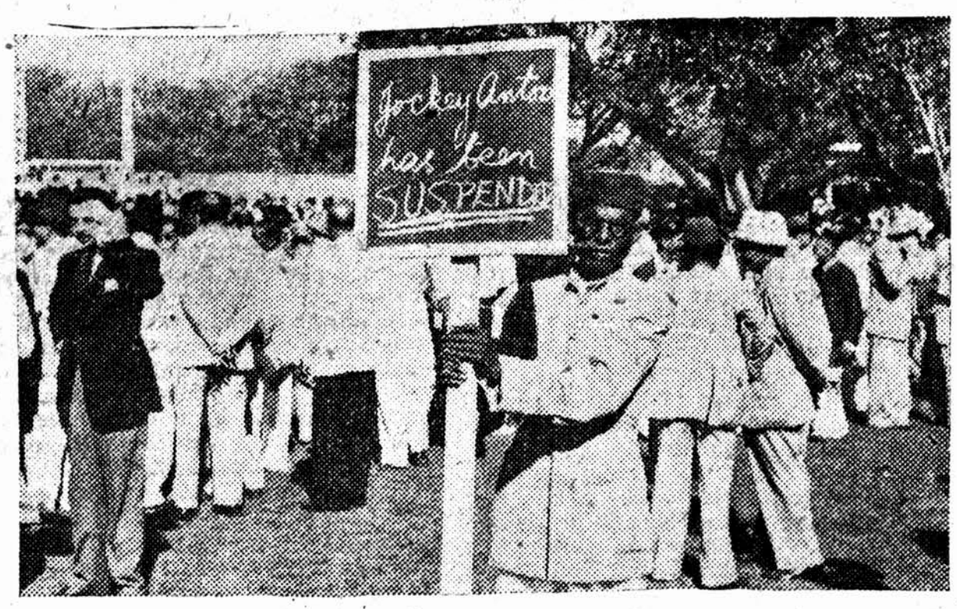
THE MOOLTAN PLATE (Div. II) Dist. 6 Furlongs.
1st Royal Poet; 2nd Musafir; 3rd Kennereth.



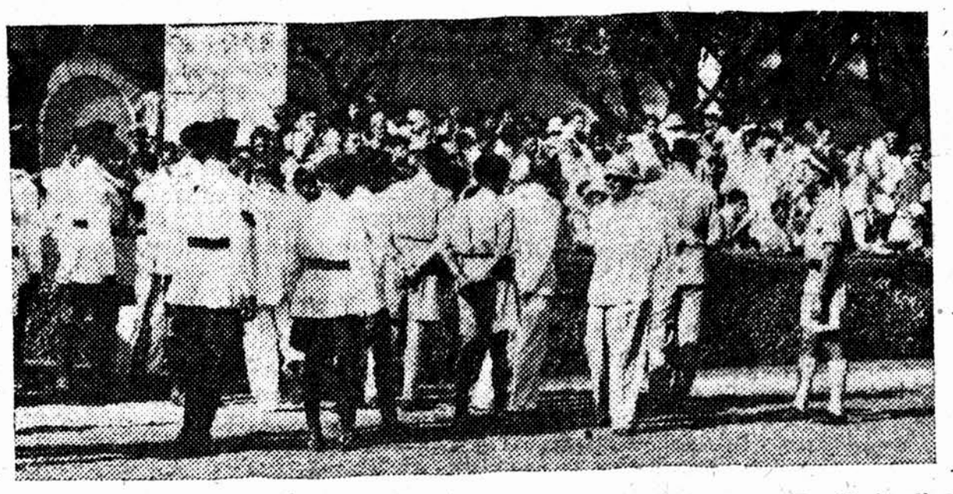
THE QUARRYMAN PLATE (Div. II) Dist. 1 Mile.
1st Queens Cup; 2nd Crown of Kolahpur; 3rd Pure Emerald.



THE MOOLTAN PLATE (Div. III) Dist. 6 Furlongs.
1st Gipsy Bill; 2nd Loyal Prince; 3rd Marhaba.



Club sepoy holding a poster about Antoo's suspension to appease the furlous and frenzied crowd.



Additional police force called to control the mob violence. Traffic police were called for the emergency.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

Both Xavier's Teams Beaten

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Both St. Xavier's Senior and Juniors suffered defeats in to-days Junior Division Women's Hockey League on the Association ground.

St. Xavier's Juniors were beaten by Greys "B" by two goals to nil and they were lucky to get away with this small defeat. Outstanding in Grey's attack was Miss Yvonne Carvalho, who has shown keen shooting ability in the goal area.

St. Xavier's kept their goal intact for the first twenty five minutes, but Grey's "B" gained the upper hand in the second half and scored twice through Miss Yvonne Carvolho and Miss Jill Watts.

St. Xavier's Senior's suffered a solitary goal defeat against Bombay City "B", Miss Lilian Black scored for the City, in the first half of play.

St. Xavier's had the mis fortune of losing the services of one of their stalvarts in deep defence, Miss. Castellino, who received an injury on the head and had to keep out of play during the second half of play. Playing on ten St. Xavier's were on the defensive for practically the whole period but both the intermediate defence and defence played their parts well.

Special mention must be made of goalkeeper, Betty Faria, who gave a sparking display meeting everything with both feet.

ST. SEBASTIAN'S NARROW WIN

School's Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Sabastian's High School just gained a solitary goal victory over Antonio D'Souza High School in the Schools Hockey League for the Ahmed Sailor Cup, this evening on the Association ground.

St. Sebastian's and Antonio's are a well matched side, and St. Sebastian's managed to prevoil by a goal scored in the first half of play by Authony Mascarenhas. The second half saw St. Sebastian's defence being given a hard time and they managed to keep their opponents forwards away, St. Sebastian's made every effort to improve their position but they failed.

JUNIOR HARWOOD LEAGUE

Football League Commences 1st April

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Football Season is fast approaching and both the South end and North end will be busy as usual with footer enthusiasts. The Junior Harwood League commences on 1st April and entries close on 21st March, 1949.

Entries should be forwarded to Mr. Jos Gorsalves, Cordeiro House, Parel, Bombay.

M. C. C. Vs. Combined Universities

CAPETOWN, March 12. (PTI-Reuter): The M.C.C. scored 458 runs for eight wickets in their first innings on the opening day of their match against Combined Universities here.

'Cromwell' Wins Runnymede Handicap

LONDON, March 12. (PTI-Reuter): Grand National favourite Cromwell today justified his market position by winning the Runnymede Handicap Steeplechase run over three miles at Windsor.

Ridden by his owner Lord Mildmay, Cromwell scored a thrilling three-quarters of a length win over HAPPY HOME who is also in the Grand National. Another National candidate ROIMOND was a bad third of nine runners.

CROMWELL will meet HAPPY HOME on eight pounds better terms at Aintree but it was the latter's jumping, which impressed more than the winner.

Immediate outcome of the race was that backers on course accepted ten to one about CROMWELL for the Grand National while ROIMOND'S price was knocked out from 20 to one on offer before race to 25 to one without any takers.

CONTRACT BRIDGE TOURNAMENT: An Open Contract Bridge Tournament will be held under the auspices of the Dadar Club commencing from 10th April, 1949. Entries open upto April 4.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD IN CITY

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, president of the Indian Constituent Assembly arrival in city on Saturday, from Indore. He is seen getting down from the plane at Juhu aerodrome. Mr. Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay Government is seen behind him.

RAJEN BABU ARRIVES IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday

A warm reception was accorded to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Constituent Assembly and Chairman of the All-India Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund when he arrived by plane at the Juhu Air port, this afternoon.

Address To City Businessmen

BOMBAY, March 12 (API): A meeting of the Commercial organisations in the City will be held on Monday, the 14th March, 1949 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay to discuss matters connected with the Gandhi National Memorial fund, announces the Secretary of the Fund.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the All-India Committee of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund will address the meeting.

Madras Programme

MADRAS, March 12 (API): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is expected to arrive in Madras in the second week of April, will inaugurate the first annual conference of the Tamilnad Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to be held at Palni on April 17.

Mr. K. Kamaraja Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee, will preside over the conference.

India's Tennis Stars

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Singh, ranked India's No. 1 lady tennis player, won by ladies single title of the Northern India Tennis Championships here to-day, beating Miss Khanna by 6—3, 6—3.

The men's double title was won by Narendranath and Dilip Bose, who beat Afsar Hussain and Jespal Singh

Bhopal-East Punjab Hockey Match Ends In Draw

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): The match between Bhopal and East Punjab in the semi final of the National Hockey Championship to-day ended in goalless draw.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, March 12.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. and Mrs. K. G. Shahani and Miss B. M. Wadia.

Rani Maharaj Singh received the Mother Superior, St. Anthony's Home, Byculla.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi came to lunch.

The Governor of Bombay presided over the Golden Jubile Celebrations of the Bombay Marathi Grantha-Sangrahalaya where he was received by Mr. M. V. Jayakar.

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AGA KHAN

BOMBAY, March 12 (A.P.I.): The Aga Khan, who underwent an operation a month ago in Paris, has left the hospital for the Ritz Hotel, Paris, according to telegraphic information received by the Estate Office of the Aga Khan, Bombay.

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KIDWAI & SAKSENA

LUCKNOW, March 12 (A.P.I.): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, Ministers of the Government of India, arrived here this morning by plane. Mr. Kidwal will attend a meeting of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board this evening, while Mr. Saksena will examine the progress of rehabilitation work in the U. P.

Statutory Rationing In Saurashtra

RAJKOT, March 12, (A.P.I.): "The Saurashtra Government has decided to introduce statutory rationing in towns with a population of 10,000 and more and it is expected that by the end of May, 40 towns, with a total population of one million, will be under statutory rationing of foodgrains", said Mr. Girdharlal Kotak, Food Minister of Saurashtra today.

Indo-Pakistan Talks On Evacuee's Property

MEASURES TO FACILITATE EXCHANGE OR SALE RECOMMENDED

NEW DELHI, MARCH 12.

AFTER TWO DAYS' DISCUSSIONS ON THE QUESTION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS THE INTER-DOMINION COMMISSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES FROM PAKISTAN AND INDIA CONCLUDED ITS DELIBERATIONS IN NEW DELHI TODAY. AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON MANY IMPORTANT POINTS.

In order to provide facilities to evacuees for exchange or sale of their urban immovable property the Commission recommended that permits for journeys from India to Pakistan and vice versa should be issued more freely. Other facilities recommended for this purpose are (1) relaxtion by Pakistan Government of their Income-tax Ordinance so that evacuee visitors can stay in Pakistan for 30 days at a stretch except in the case of Karachi where they can stay for 15 days as at present; (2) provision of trasport by bus between Amritsar and Lahore and Lahore to Jullundur for evacuees by the respective Deputy High Commissioners and (3) placing of extra accommodation by the East and West Punjab Governments at the disposal of the Deputy High Commissioners at Lahore and Jullunder to accommodate evacuees visiting the other Dominion for pudposes of sale of exchange of their urban immovable property.

PROCEDURE FOR SALE

The following procedure was recommended to help the evacuees to sell or exchange their property: (a) Custodians should at the request of evacuees give them the authority to sell or exchange their property after satisfying themselves that arrangements have been made to meet claims against the evacuee-owned property and third party claims recognised by and pending before the Custodians and (b) Custodians should confirm the sale or exchange of the property before a deed is registered.

The Commission recommended that the evacuees would be helped considerably if the Governments recognised such agents as satisfied certain conditions laid down by the two Governments but this will not debar other agencies from continuing in the business.

It has been recommended that legislation may be undertaken by both the Dominions to authorise central registration at Lahore and Karachi for Pakistan and Delhi and Jullunder for India.

In the case of exchanges it has been recommended that any deed registered in one Dominion may also be accepted for registration in the other Dominion without the presence of the parties concerned.

Stamp papers of each Dominion are to be made available at the offices of the respective High or Deputy High Commissioners.

Regarding substantial or pucca houses the Commission was of the opinion that the buildings whose present cost of construction exceeded Rs. 20,000 may be treated as urban property and at the option of the owner

It was recommended that the accounts of rents collected upto December 31, 1948, should be exchanged between the two Dominions by July 1, 1949. These accounts should also include the rent for agricultural property.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

As regards civil proceedings by or against the evacuee parties pending on August 15, 1947, the Commission recommended that (a) where all the parties to a suit or proceeding in a Court in one Dominion have migrated to the other Dominion, such cases or proceedings should be deemed to have been transferred to the other Dominion except those cases or proceedings in which some relief is claimed in respet of immovable property; (b) their respective Governments undertake legislation to extend upto January 1, 1952 the pericd of limitation for institution of suits or making of applications for—

(i) execution of decrees,

(ii) restoration os suits; and

(iii) setting aside of ex parte decrees in cases where the limitation for the filing of such suit or the making of such an application had expired on or after July 7, 1947 where the person entitled is an evacueee or resided in India and Pakistan before partition but could not, on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances or the partition of the country file the suit or application within the period of limitation allowed by law.

The next meeting of the Inter-Dominion Commission will be held in the third week of April in Lahore.

MANDALAY FALLS TO KARENS

Tribesmen Swoop On Capital Of Burma Kings

REDS JOIN HANDS WITH REBELS AT MADAYA

25,000 Indians Bogged In Captured City

RANGOON, March 12 (P. T. I. Reuter): Karen tribesmen have occupied part of Mandalay, ancient capital of the Burmese kings, 500 miles north of Rangoon, it was officially announced today.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES

Heavy fighting between the Karens and Burmese Government forces was taking place near Mandalay, the announcement added.

Government reinforcements were being rushed northward from the Kyaukse district immediately south of Mandalay, the announcement reported.

REDS AND KARENS JOIN HANDS

At Madaya, near Mandalay, Communists were said to have joined hands with the Karens.

BATTLE OF MANDALAY

According to the Government "communique" the battle of Mandalay began yesterday when Karen tribesmen poured down the hills to the west towards Mandalay, which, standing on the Irrawaddy river, is the second largest city in Burma.

The tribesmen broke through the Government defences 13 miles from the city after advancing from Maymyo, the town 40 miles west of Mandalay, which stands on the railway to Lashio in the northern Shan hills.

Mandalay, which is also a junction of Burma's trunk railways, has a population of about 200,000 which includes about 25,000 Indians.

SETTLEMENT WITH "WHITE BAND" PARTY

A Rangoon press report said today that B. P. Kun, leader of the "White Band" insurgent followers of the People's Volunteer Organisation, will preside over an important Volunteer Organisation Conference at Yenangyuang, the largest Burma oil town 300 miles north of Rangoon.

The report said the organisation and the Government had reached a settlement on 10 of 13 demands made by the Volunteer Organisation.

The most important of them was unity with leftist organisations throughout the country.

THREE DEMANDS

According to the report the three demands still unsettled were the withdrawal of all repressive measures, including the Public Order Preservation Act under which the Government is empowered to detain anyone without giving a reason: the reinstatement of Army deserters in former positions: and the release of all political prisoners.

The "White Band" members of the P.V.O. were expelled from the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League and joined the White Flag" Communists in their revolt against Thakin Nu's Government last summer.

They demanded that Burmese policy should be framed in consultation with the insurgent Communists.

REFUGEES FROM BURMA ARRIVE IN INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 12.

About 2,140 destitutes have arrived from Burma, 314 at Calcutta port 1,592 at Madras and 232 at Visagapatam the Government of India have placed Rs. two lakhs at the disposal of its Ambassador in Burma to pay for their passage money and to render other assistance to them.

LAND NATURALISATION TO BE ENFORCED BEFORE MAY

RANGOON, March 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Burma Government hopes to operate its Land Nationalisation Act—passed last October—before the monsoon starts in May, it was officially announced today.

The Act will function "on an experimental basis" within an area of 500,000 acres, 40 per cent of which is owned by Indians.

The area comprises the districts of Thayrawaddy (lower Burma) and Kyaukse (south of Mandalay), the three townships of Khenzada, Taikkyi and Amarapura and the Zeyawaddi estate.

An official spokesman said the lands had not yet been taken over by the Government for distribution.

The local land committee will consider applications by persons owning less than 50 acres of farmland for exemption from nationalisation. All other land is liable to nationalisation.

COMPENSATION TO LAND OWNERS

The question of compensation payable to landowners was now under consideration, it was understood, by a Government-appointed Economic Council. Under the terms of the Act the maximum compensation to be expected is Rs. 60 an acre.

KING UNDERGOES OPERATION

LONDON, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): King George was being operated on at Buckingham Palace this morning to relieve the arterial congestion in his leg, it was learned.

The operation—Lumbar sympathectomy—as expected to be performed by Professor J. R. Learmonth, who went to the Palace with other doctors this morning. Professor Learmonth is the leading surgeon in Britain on disorders of the blood vessels.

Five nurses also went to Buckingham palace.

The king spent last night as usual at the palace with the queen.

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh contrary to their usual practice of going into the country for the weekend remained in London

HYDERABAD SOCIALISTS' CONVENTION

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 12 (UPI): The all-Hyderabad Socialist Party Convention will be held in Hyderabad during the last week of May 1949, it is learnt.

Bangkok Roundup

BANGKOK, March 12. (U.P.A.): Police raided several hotels in Bangkok and the suburbs to-day, rounding up about 100 Chinese, including former officers of the 93rd Chinese Army, suspected of conducting activities in concert with the Chinese Red Army.

A number of documents, maps, photographs and army uniforms were discovered and confiscated. The booty included radio transmitters.

The arrests will continue.

INDO-AFGHAN TRADE PACT

Draft Initialled At Delhi To Be Ratified By Both Governments

NEW DELHI, March 12 (API): A draft Treaty of Commerce and Friendship between India and Afghanistan was initialled in New Delhi today.

The treaty represents the first pact which Free India has signed with another Asian country with which she has had long years of friendship.

The draft which is subject to ratification by the two Governments was initialled by Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, on behalf of India, and His Excellency Sardar Mohd Naim Khan, leader, of the Afghan Trade Mission on behalf of his Government.

Though the details of the treaty are not disclosed at present, it is understood that Afghanistan needs cotton textiles, sugar and manufactured goods, while India's chief article of import from Afghanistan is dry fruits. The trade route and the means of transport of merchandise are also stated to have been considered by the Governments, and a tentative formula has been evolved.

The Afghan delegation led by Sardar Mohamed Naim Khan, Deputy Minister of National Economy, arrived in India on January 31. The delegation consisted of Mr. Ahmed Ullah Khan Karimi, Mr. Ghulam Sathi Khan, Syed Tejuddin Khan and Mohamud Yakub Khan.

Before putting his initials to the draft treaty this morning Mr. Desai expressed the hope that with improved relations between India and Pakistan, the movement of goods between India and Afghanistan through Pakistan would be facilitated.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN UDAIPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

UDAIPUR, March 12.

A constitutional crisis is expected here within 48 hours following Rajpramukh's intimation to States Ministry of His Highness decision to restore revenue powers to Jagirdars without consulting his cabinet.

SARDAR TO INAUGURATE GREATER RAJASTHAN

Travancore-Cochin Union Is "Settled Fact", Says V. P. Menon

NEW DELHI, March 12 (API): The Greater Rajsthan Union will be officially inaugurated by Sardar Patel at Jaipur on March 30, it is reliably learnt.

In the meanwhile the Expert Committee, which was appointed yesterday to select the capital for the Union will visit Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Jodhpur to study the relative merits of these places. The Committee is expected to visit Jaipur on March 18, Ajmer on March 20, Udaipur on March 22 and Jodhpur on March 24. The Committee has also issued a questionnaire.

The Expert Committee included the Chief Engineer of Central Public Works, Mr. B. S. Puri.

"FAIT ACCOMPLI"

ERNAKULUM, March 12 (A.P.I.): The Union of Cochin and Travancore was a settled fact, declared Mr. V. P. Menon, political adviser to the States Ministry, Government of India, at a press conference here today.

The principle of integration of these two states, he said, had been accepted by the governments of Cochin and Travancore and only details remained to be worked out.

The premiers of Cochin and Travancore are proceeding to Delhi on March 30 in this connection.

Mr. V. P. Menon said that he had almost come to the end of his discussions with the representatives of Cochin and Travancore and they had come to an unanimous decision on certain matters. He is meeting them again later in the night to finalise matters in this regard.

Mr. Menon is leaving tomorrow morning for Ottapalam, his home town, "en-route" to Madras where he is expected to arrive on March 14.

MENON FOR BHOPAL

NEW DELHI, March 12 (UPI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Political Adviser to the Ministry of States, will be at Bhopal on March 15 when he will carry on further negotiations with the Nawab of Bhopal as to the future of the State.

LEASE OF LIFE TO MYSORE LEGISLATURE

BANGALORE, March 12 (API): The life of the Mysore Legislature (Representative Assembly and Legislative Council) has been extended till March 15, 1950, under a notification issued today. The Legislature was last re-constituted in 1945 and the extension is intended to avoid election before the inauguration of the new constitution in the State.

PUDUKOTTAH JUDICIAL SETUP

PUDUKOTTAH, March 12 (API): The new judicial setup of Pudukottan, which recently merged into Madras Province, will begin to function from April 1 next under orders of the Madras Government.

FATE OF BHOPAL DECIDED?

(From Our Correspondent)

Indore, March 12.

Indian Union police and military personnel have entered Bhopal in considerable strength according to a report received here. This indicates that Bhopal State is immediately coming under Government of India administration.

GODSE WANTS TO ARGUE HIS APPEAL

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): Nathuram V. Godse the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi, has filed a petition in the East Punjab High Court at Simla reiterating his right to argue his own appeal. He has also again made it clear his appeal will be on the charge of conspiracy only and not to that of murder.

Godse says that he understands that the question of arguing his appeal in person is to be finally decided after the Crown counsel has received instructions from the Government of India, Delhi. "I humbly submit that it is my inalienable right to be heard by the court and that it cannot be at all affected by such instructions", added Godse.

"I humbly pray that Your Lordships may be pleased to pass orders that I may be taken to the High Court at the time of the hearing of the appeal so that I may also be in person", concluded Godse.

BOMBAY MARATHI GRANTH SANGRAHALAYA GOLDEN JUBILEE

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, addressing the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya (Golden Jubilee celebration) Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, the Governor, presided over the function.

400,000 U. S. MINERS TO STAY AWAY FOR FORTNIGHT

Two Oil Wells Explode

MILLION DOLLAR DAMAGE ESTIMATED

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Two oil wells exploded and burned here today a mile and a half from Pass a Loutre, easternmost mouth of the Mississippi river, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Flames leaping high in the air melted the derricks and destroyed other equipment.

One well belongs to the Shell Oil Company and the other was an uncompleted well beside it.

A company official estimated the debate at 1,000,000 dollars.

Only one of twelve men working at the wells was injured.

Paul Lewis, field foreman for Shell, visited the scene after the blast and said the only cause he could suggest was the pressure of gas escaping from the uncompleted well.

Also aflame were a large oil drilling barge, expensive drilling equipment and a lighter anchored alongside as a tanker.

Sequel To Leader's Call: Many Major Strikes Threatened

NEW YORK, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad today posted notices laying off 70,000 workers on Wednesday—the first effects of the threatened fortnight's shut down of most of United States coal mines.

400,000 miners in pits east of the Mississippi have been ordered by Mr. John L. Lewis, United States mines workers' leader to stay away from their jobs for two weeks starting Monday.

Mr. Lewis has ordered the shut down as a protest against President Truman's selection of Mr. James Boyd as Bureau of Mines Director.

OTHER STRIKE THREATS

Other major strikes are threatened. In New York City the Railway Express Agency has almost halted operations and 9,000 employees face lay off.

Thousands are already idle in a dispute over contracts between the Brotherhood of Railways and Steamship Clerks Union (affiliated to the American Federation of Labour) and the Company.

Union officials have asked union President George M. Harrison, leading negotiations nearly a year old in Chicago, for permission to picket New York's two biggest railways stations, Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania.

Stoppage began with a "go-slow" four days ago as a protest against what the Union described as stalling in the negotiations. The Union is asking for a 40-hour five-day week and wage increases.

In Detroit, the United Auto Workers Union (affiliated to the Congress of Industrial organisations) said that it would not change its plan to seek pension and wage demands for some 106,000 production workers for the Ford Motor Company.

Union President Walter Reuter said that the union rejected the company's claims that it could not grant demands and meet competition in a buyers market.

MINDSZENTY ISSUE TO BE TAKEN TO U. N. O.

NEW YORK, March 12, (U.P.A.): Cuba announced that it will take before the United Nations as violations of human rights the convictions of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty in Hungary and the 15 Protestant leaders in Bulgaria.

Informed sources said 13 other Latin American nations discussed the possibility of demanding sanctions against countries responsible for "religious persecution" but that a final decision on sanctions would be made in various Latin American capitals after study and consultations.

RAZVI CASE

Nagarwala Submits Report

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 12. (A. P. I.): It is learnt that Mr. Nagarwala of the Bombay Police who was deputed to investigate certain charges against Syed Kasim Razvi, Razakar leader of Hyderabad, has submitted his report to the military administration. Government's decision on the report is expected shortly. Mr. Nagarwala is expected to leave for Bombay to-morrow.

The order confiscating copies of the "Jai Hind" an Urdu daily of Lahore, has been cancelled.

CHINA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

General Ho Ying-Chin's Appointment Approved

NANKING, March 12. (PTI-Reuter): The Legislative Yuan (Council) today approved General Ho Ying-Chin, a former Defence Minister, as China's Prime Minister in succession to Dr. Sun Fo "no surrender" Premier who resigned on Tuesday.

General Ho is expected in Nanking tomorrow from the big seaport of Hangchow, southwest of Shanghai to begin selecting his cabinet.

The new cabinet is expected to comprise eight portfolios and two to three Commissions instead of 15 portfolios and three Commissions in the outgoing Sun Fo cabinet.

Press reports said either Dr. Shao Li-Tse, member of the Governments peace team, or General Chang Chi-Chung Government of China's most ardent peace advocate was likely to be Deputy Premier.

MADRAS, March 12 (API): Travancore has been allotted 3,000 tons and Cochin 4,000 tons out of a consignment of 9,000 tons of Burma rice, brought by S. S. "Hughli", which arrived at the Cochin harbour this week. The balance of 2,000 tons will be stored in the central storage depot, Cochin.

TILPARA BARRAGE SCHEME

Gadgil Lays Foundation: Large Areas To Benefit

SURI (Wes Bengal), March 12. (A. P. I.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Mines, Works and Power, Government of India, to-day laid the foundation stone of the Tilpara Barrage over the Mor river in Birbhum district of West Bengal.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated at about Rs. 14 crores.

The Mor project is divided into two parts, one comprising the construction of a reservoir at Messanjore, in the Santhal Paraganas of Bihar, and the other, the construction of a barrage at Tilpara, in West Bengal.

BIHAR WEST BENGAL AGREEMENT.

Mr. Gadgil announced that just an hour before the ceremony the governments of Bihar and West Bengal had signed an agreement removing all obstruction in the way of the Messanjore barrage.

The Tilpara dam will be about 2,200 fee long at the top and will form a reservoir of forty-one and a half square miles near Dumka.

Besides storing water for kharif and rabi irrigation over an area of 600,000 acres and 100,000 acres respectively, it will help to produce 4,000 K. W. of hydro-electric power. The expected increase in paddy production is over 300,000 tons per annum in addition to a considerable quantity of rabi crops such as sugarcane, wheat, pulses and potatoes.

The West Bengal Government have prepared a scheme for compensating and re-settling the families that may be displaced by the reservoir at Messanjore.

In laying the foundation stone, Mr. Gadgil said that the barrage would benefit both Bihar and West Bengal.

"Our country has vast resources. We still do not utilise her entire resources. If all our schemes are accomplished in due course the poet's dream of "suphalam sujalam malaya] sheetalam" will then be realised. In ten years time, if we continue to give cooperation and support to our Government our dreams will come true. With peace and order we should be able to realise everything in life".

The Tilpara barrage will have 480 feet of under-sluices and is designed for a maximum discharge of 220,000 cusecs. There will be pick-up weirs across the rivers Dwarka, Brahmini, Bakreshwar and Kopai and the two main canals.

BOKARO POWER PLANT.

CALCUTTA, March 12. (U.P.I.): A 135-million dollar contract has been signed in Calcutta between the Damodar Valley Corporation and the International General Electric Company (India) Ltd., for designing and supply of equipment for the proposed power house at Bokaro, an important coal area centre.

This is stated to be one of the biggest contracts that has been signed in this country for a power house, which will use three 50,000 k.w. turbines, biggest units that have been used in this country so far.

It is expected that all the equipment required for the power house will be shipped from America by the end of 1951.

MARATHI SHOULD REMAIN A LANGUAGE OF DEMOCRACY

Premier Kher Inaugurates Golden Jubilee Celebrations Of Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya

"In every field, power concentrated in the hands of a few is being surrenderd for distribution far and wide amongst the many. Literature is no exception to this. The Modern Marathi writer has no more to look to the pleasure of kings, but to the applause of the innumerable men and women in the street," declared Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurating the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, on Saturday.

The Marathi language would have to address itself to that new task, for all along since the days of Dnyaneshwar it had been a language of democracy, a language of the common man, he said.

IDEAL LIBRARY

Expressing his views, on an ideal library, the Premier said that it should be a centre of research, for he thought that the intellectual and cultural status of a people depended, in the ultimate analysis, on the amount of research and creative thinking. It should also be a dynamic cultural centre so that not only would people come to the library but the library would also go to the people with all its resources in literature and men of letters. It would not remain content with its 'ivory tower' seclusion, but should go all out to win the attention and intereast of all potential readers, he said:

Mr. Kher said:

"It is a matter of great pleasure and felicitation that this library, which is, perhaps, the foremost of Marathi libraries, is to-day celebrating its Golden Jubilee, and I take this opportunity of conveying my best wishes and congratulations on this occasion to all those who have been connected with it.

"It will be invidious to mention names, but the list contains many illustrious ones like Ranade, Deshmukh, Bhatavdekar, Jayakar, Puntambekar, Vaidya and numerous others. When we celebrated our Silver Jubilee we gave a short history of this institution. I will not repeat it now.

"We can recall with pleasure to-day the great progress which has been made by the Marathi language during this period. Since the days when the library was established, it has advanced in many directions and there is no branch of knowledge to-day which is unrepresented in its publications. It is true that we have yet to go a long way to compete with a language like English but Marathi stands high amongst the well developed languages of the country. In this development, this library (as well as many others) have played their respective role and we cannot but admire the patriotism and educational vision of those who devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the service of our language at a time when English held unchallenged sway and most of our educated men and women were reluctant to pay due attention to their own languages.

CENTRE OF RESEARCH.

"This library is not a library in the ordinary sense of the word but has the distinction of being a centre of re-

(Continued on Page 16)

ARRESTS IN RAMANAD

Sequel To Attack On Police Party

MADURA, March 12. (A.P.I.): Eighty-one persons have so far been arrested by Ramanad police in connection with the attack by a Communist-led crowd on a police party in village Karungakottai (about 60 miles from here) on February 5.

The two police sub-inspectors who received severe injuries on their heads are progressing well.

Four persons, said to be Communists, have been arrested by the police in Aruppukottai (Ramanad district). These persons are stated to have thrown stones at a passenger bus, forcibly stopped it and punctured its tyres. When they attempted to run away they were chased and caught by the public who later handed them over to the police.

FOUR ARRESTED AT MUZAFFARPUR

MUZAFFARPUR, March 12. (A.P.I.) Four persons were arrested by the police following a search of the railway sweepers colony here. The arrested persons, two of whom are employees of the Oudh and Tirhut Railways, it is alleged, were trying to foment a railway strike. Prejudicial leaflets and Communist literature were recovered from the possession of the arrested persons.

CALCUTTA RAIDS AND ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, March 12. (A.P.I.): The Calcutta police raided some places in South Calcutta to-day and seized a large quantity of acids as well as some alleged incriminating documents. Nine arrests were made in this connection.

PRESS EMPLOYEE ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 12 (UPI): Markendeya, an employee of a local printing press alleged to be involved in Communist activities, was arrested yesterday by the Hyderabad police.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR EAST BENGAL

DACCA, March 12 (A.P.I.): A deficit of Rupees two crores and forty lakhs is revealed in the Provincial budget for 1949-50 presented by Mr. Hamiduluhuq Choudhury, Finance Minister in the East Bengal Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

This is the second budget for East Bengal since the creation of Pakistan. The revenue receipts were shown at 17.85 crores and revenue expenditure at 17.26 crores. The capital expenditure would account for another 2.99 crores, leaving a deficit of 2.40 crores.

No fresh taxation proposals are contained in the budget and the deficit is expected to be made up by loans.

IRAN'S CABINET RESHUFFLED

TEHERAN, March 12. (PTI-Reuter): Iran's Prime Minister Saued Maraghe to-day reshuffled his Cabinet.

Dr. Manushar Eghbal, former Minister of Health, is now Minister of the Interior. Dr. Abas Adham becomes Minister of Health. Dr. Mohamad Sajjadi Minister of Justice, Mr. Nahder Arasteh Minister for Roads, and Mr. Khali Fahimi Minister without portfolio.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MAY

NEW YORK, March 12.

Previous closing	32.10
Today's opening	32.12
Difference	+2
Today's closing	32.08
Difference	—2

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 12.

Silver Bullion ready	Rs.	166 4
Gold ready	Rs.	114 0
Sovereign	Rs.	74 8
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	Rs.	625 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, March 12.

Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 31-7/8.

General Motors 59-3/4,

United States Steel common 73-3/8.

United States Steel preference unquoted.

MARATHI SHOULD REMAIN A LANGUAGE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 15)

search also, which is to be conducted, under the supervision of an expert committee. with Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, the Scholar and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, as its distinguished Chairman. Recognizing the importance of this work, the Bombay Government has been giving it a recurring grant of Rs. 7,500, which has been raised this year to Rs. 10,000 and I hope that, as a result of private philanthropy, this amount will be duly supplemented to enable you to organise your research activities effectively.

A CULTURAL CENTRE.

"May I take this opportunity to refer to yet another feataure of your library activities, which appeals to me strongly and which the Education Department as well as I personally have been trying to stress strongly on all those connected with the work of libraries? A good library is not a dead store-house, just issuing books to its readers but is essentially, a dynamic cultural centre, which works actively to encourage literary, academic and intellectual activities amongst its members. It should arrange talks, lectures, recitations, book reviews and reading circles, dramas, Kavi sammelan, which will enrich people's life with new and valuable cultural interest.

"I am glad to note that your library has been giving due attention to this aspect of its work and that it occupies to-day something of the position of the cultural centre of the Marathi speaking people of Bombay.

GRANTS.

"You will be glad to learn, I am sure, that by now all the Marathi Districts in the Province have District Libraries recognised and aided under the Library Development Scheme. Every Taluka and Peta town is also expected to have a library during the course of the next two or three years. All these libraries are in receipt of grant-in-aid from Provincial funds. The Poona Regional Library received a grant of Rs. 13,000 this year, the District Libraries are given an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 each and the Taluka and Peta Libraries of Rs. 450.

I shall now bring my remarks to a close after expressing the fervent hope that this institution will receive public and Government support and flourish so that it may render valuable service to the country and to humanity. "Jai Hind".

NEED FOR LIBRARIES STRESSED

His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaja Singh, the Governor of Bombay presiding over the goldren jubilee celebration of the Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrapa this evening said that it was the aim of the Government of Bombay to establish libraries in every village, hamlet, town of the Province and in every ward of the city of Bombay. Libraries should not merely be used for intellectual profit by the people but for recreational purpose. It was his firm opinion that libraries formed an essential part of the modern life and India could not exist as a great nation without books and libraries spreading throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Congratulating the organisers of this festival of drama for the golden jubilee celebration of the Premier Marathi Library and Research Institute in this Province, Sir Maharaj Singh said that it was a national undertaking on their part and he wished them all success. He endorsed the views of Dr. M. R. Jayakar and the Premier. Mr. B. G. Kher that language served as a great bond of unity for the people of a Province or regional area. But, he asked them to have patience till the Prime minister of India announced the decision on the linguistic provinces question.

Welcoming both the Governor and the Premier earlier Dr. M. R. Jayakar said that it was a unique event in the annals of the Premier institution of Maharastra which had done so much for the spread of popular education among the common people. The Mumbhai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya was started 50 years ago with the co-operative efforts of all those who led reformatory movement ni Maharashtra and under the direct inspiration of Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade the great pioneer in many fields in Maharastra.

Dr. Jayakar said that the best tie to draw people together was the linguistic tie. The reverence and respect for the common language Marathi, had drawn all the people together at this great festival of dramas where the best products of playwrites, authors, actors and poets would be staged successively for twelve days. This was the common bond of unity that had drawn closely all Marathi-speaking people and this refuted the conclusions arrived at by the Dhar Commission on Linguistic Provinces.

The Cottage and Village Industries Exhibition was opened at the C. J. Hall last evening by India's Industries Minister Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee. Picture shows Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, President of the All-India Women's Conference, who organised the exhibition, speaking.

BRITAIN REINFORCING GARRISON AT AKABA

Orders For Carrying Out Israeli-Transjordan Cease Fire Agreement Being Prepared

LONDON, March 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The war office announced today that the British detachment at Akaba, Transjordan Red Sea Port, is being reinforced.

These reinforcements would be transferred from the canal zone of Egypt, it was learnt here.

British troops were sent to Akaba last January when the Transjordan Government asked for military assistance, under their 1948 Alliance with Britain, after the Israeli offensive against Egyptian troops in the Palestine.

Dr. Paul Mohn, Personal representative of United Nations Acting Palestine Mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, was expected today at Akaba, as a force of several hundred Israeli soldiers was reported digging in the Negev desert. About a mile and a half from the town's perimeter.

Dr. Mohn was on a special mission to investigate Transjordan charges of any Israeli initiative against the frontier.

Orders for carrying out the Israeli-Transjordan preliminary cease fire agreement, signed in Rhodes yesterday in an increasingly strained atmosphere, were being prepared in Amman for Dr. Mohn's attestation.

Israel Foreign Minister. Moshe Sharett, yesterday denied charges that Israeli troops had crossed the Transjordan frontier and said their movements were strictly confined to Israeli territory.

He accused the Arab Legion of having sent a small patrol across the Israeli Frontier 25 miles north of Akaba, but dismissed it as a "minor" incident.

Mr. Sharett said Israel had assured the British Government "some days ago" that there was no question of any Israeli initiative against the British troops at Akaba.

ARMOURED COLUMN ATTACKS ARAB LEGION

RHODES, March 11, (UPA):— Authoritative sources said today that the Transjordan delegation here had charged that Israeli armoured cars attacked an Arab Legion column in the Southern Negev yesterday.

The same sources said that the Transjordan delegation also complained to Acting United Nations Mediator Dr. Ralph Bunche that Israeli aircraft allegedly flew over Transjordan territory March 3.

Meanwhile, United Nations headquarters here has received no report from observers stationed at Akaba. Other observers have been ordered from Haifa to Akaba.

Informed quarters said that although the cease fire order had eased the tension, Bunche, nevertheless, was "worried about the Akaba situation."

These sources said that he had insisted upon a complete investigation.

Reports current in informed quarters said that the Israeli delegation was reluctant about the ceasefire and had signed only after a stern warning from Bunche that their refusal would be reported to the Security Council with a recommendation that sanctions be imposed on Israel.

JEWISH PROTEST

LAKE SUCCESS, March 11, (PTI-Reuter):— The Israeli delegation here has protested against the decision of the United Nations Conciliation Commission to grant a hearing to the Mufti of Jerusalem.

A spokesman said: "It is our profound conviction that any action which resurrects this defunct and nefarious personality tends to encourage the Arab world to regard him as a responsible public figure and inevitably prejudices the cause of Arab-Jewish peace.

"The Mufti collaborated with Hitler in Berlin in the massacre of 6,000,000 Jews; he was an avowed enemy of the United Nations; he was always been an advocate of bloodshed and conflict in Palestine".

The protest was sent to Mr. Trygve Lie United Nations Secretary General.

BRITAIN TO DEMAND COMPENSATION

LONDON, March 12 (UPI): Britain is demanding from the Israeli Government compensation for all the victims of Jewish terrorism in Palestine, the United Press of India learns.

The total claims of police, military and commercial firms are nearly £ 15 million. Israel's frozen assets in England amount to £ 90 million.

Churchill On "Fool's Paradise"

LONDON, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Former Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a letter made public today endorsing the Conservative candidate in a forthcoming parliamentary by-election, said Britain's socialist Government was "making us live in a fools purgatory upon the generous grants of free-enterprise capitalist America".

NEHRU ON MERGER OF MAYURBHANJ

PURI, March 12 (UPI): Addressing a huge public meeting this evening Pandit Nehru announced that Mayurbhanj has been finally merged with Orissa. He added that nothing would make the Government of India to go back on this decision. Any agitation would be harmful to the country as a whole. The Adibasi problem, he was confident, would be solved soon by the Provincial Government.

Coal Supply For Ahmedabad Mills

AHMEDABAD, March 12, (A.P.I.): In response to the appeal made by the Ahmedabad Millowners Association the Government of India have made emergency arrangements for supplies of coal. The Association has therefore rescinded its yesterday's resolution to close the mills for two days on 14 and 16 March.

Benelux Economic Union

THE HAGUE, March 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The Benelux Ministerial conference sitting here was believed today to have agreed to a provisional economic union to be established by July 1 this year, and to be succeeded by final economic union on July 1, 1950.

Shariat Laws For Pakistan

KARACHI, March 12, (U.P.I.): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, in a fifty-minute speech on the resolution on the objective of the new constitution of Pakistan, declared that Islamic Shariat laws would apply only to Muslims while minorities would enjoy all fundamental humans rights and equality of status as the other people of Pakistan. The objective resolution guaranteed full fundamental human rights and equality of status to the entire people of Pakistan, including minorities, he said.

A number of other members supported the objective resolution.

PERMANENT JOB FOR 'IKE'

WASHINGTON, March 12, (U.P.): The reason for the American Air Force globe-girdling flight in inter-service rivalry. It forestals the U. S. Navy's world flight from aircraft-carriers and stakes an Air Force claim for the biggest slice of the American defence budget.

Americans beelieve that General Dwight Eisenhower will have to remain as permanent umpire between the three services.

INDIA TO GO IN FOR GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES

MUNICH, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): A representative of the Krauss-Maffei Locomotivee Works said today that a contract between the Indian Government and his firm for hundred locomotives would probably be signed in India after completion of negotiations here. A company executive said the negotiations, extended over several months, would be concluded today or Monday. There was little possibility of a last minute hitch, he said.

WHEN WESTERN UNION DIPLOMATS MEET

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 12.

The stage is set forth crucial meetings of Western Union diplomats in London next week in difference to Mr. Bevin's request.

French politicians have been persuaded to accept Sir Cripps' theory of recovery through austerity but Belgium and Holland differ. All-out efforts are being made to reconcile differences because diplomats feel the display of disunity may lead to awkward U. S. questions about the necessity of further dollar help on the present scale.

Stop Press

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS WITH U. S. OFFICALS

WASHINGTON, March 12, (U.P.A.): Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen arrived at the State Department this morning for talks with high United States officials on possible arms aid and other matters

ISRAELI-TRANSJORDAN ARMISTICE DISCUSSIONS

RHODES, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Israeli and Transjordan armistice delegates today began detailed discussions here on the military situation in Jerusalem bending over large maps marked in red and blue pencil.

ANTI-ATLANTIC PACT DEMONSTRATION

ROME, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): Jeep loads of steel-helmeted police, armed with truncheons and tommy-guns tonight charged hundreds of youths demonstrating in Central Rome against the Atlantic Pact. The youths had gathered in the Piazza Colonna, near the Chamber of Deputies where the pact was being debated. Several fights broke out and some people were detained.

PROTECTION AGAINST GERM WARFARE

WASHINGTON, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): United States Defence Secretary James Forreestal tonight advocated advance protection against possible germ warfare but discounted tales of a "biological super-weapon."

KING GEORGE

LONDON, March 12, (U.P.A.): Buckingham Palace issued a special bulletin at 7-10 p.m. which reiterated the encouragement of earlier reports. It said: "The King has had a restful day. Temperature, pulse and respiration are not varied from normal and His Majesty's recovery is proceeding smoothly".

BOMBER'S NON-STOP RECORD

FORT WORTH, (Texas), March 12, (U.P.A.): A new B-36 Bomber record non-stop flight of 9,600 miles ended here today with the landing of one of the six-engined planes at Carswell Air Base.

MOVE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF EMPIRE DEFENCE ZONES

Purpose Of Next Week's Canberra Talks Between U. K. & Dominion Envoys

MELBOURNE, March 12, (PTI-Reuter): The main purpose of the talks between British Government envoys and seven Dominion countries during the next week or two will be the establishment of Empire Defence Zones it was learned authotatively here today.

Lord Listowel, British Minister for Colonial Affairs and British Defence experts are expected to reach Canberra next week for discussion with Mr. Joseph Chiefly Australian Prime Minister and Mr. John Bedman, Defence Minister.

The same source said, the pattern to be followed was zones of strategic responsibility would be allotted among the Empire countries and the co-operation of other nations with territorial or strategic interests in each area would be sought. For example, the United States would be invited to participate in the Pacific zone, and France and Holland in the zone north of Australia.

The talks in Canbera would cover particularly the Australian and New Zealand defence capacity in the South Pacific with Manns Island and Fiji as pivotal points according to the source.

British experts who flew to New Zealand South Africa, Canada Pakistan, India and Ceylon this week would discuss other areas of strategic responsibility.

Canada and Britin would be responsible for the North Atlantic Zone South Africa and Britain would be responsible for the Middle East and for the development of Central Africa Rhodesia and the Sudan.

The source said that after these discussions a conference of Prime Ministers would be held in London to give final approval to details worked out at the preliminary talks.

SAROJINI NAIDU'S ASHES IN HYDERABAD

Ashes of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu being taken out in procession through the streets of Hyderabad City.

IT IS PREMATURE IN MADRAS!

No Abolition Of Communal Representation Yet

MADRAS, March 12 (API): The Madras Government do not, at present, intend to change the present system of Communal representation in the Services and admission to professional institutions in view of the backwardness of certain communities in the province, it is learnt.

The subject was considered at length by the Madras cabinet recently in order to determine its attitude towards the Diwakar Committee appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of the desirability of omitting all references to caste or community in official records with a view to abolishing caste distinctions in services.

The Madras Ministers, it is stated, fully endorse the general principle of abolishing all distinctions of caste and community in the interests of the future good and happiness of the country, but to do so immediately would, in their opinion, be premature, as far as Madras Province is concerned.

D. K. Kunte Tours North Karwar

KARWAR, March 12. (A.P.I.): Mr. D. K. Kunte, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary of the Government of Bombay arrived here yesterday Mr. Kunte, in the course of his tour, will visit the extensive Sgazni (Khar) lands lying in the Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, and Honavar talukas and will hold informal discussions with the 'Sgazni landowners in the light of the proposed Legislative measure for the improvement of the 'Khar' lands, which is being introduced in the current session of the Bombay Legislature.

100 HINDU AND SIKH WOMEN RECOVERED

AMBALA, March 12 (API): About 100 Hindu and Sikh women and children have been recovered from different parts of Pakistan and lodged in the Lahore Refugee Camp, it is learnt here.

NEERA CENTRES IN POONA

Neera centres will be reopened shortly in Poona City, with adequate safeguards in the matter of selection of site, tapping, collection, supply of Neera as suggested by the Committee of experts.

KARACHI, March 12 (UPI): A conference between officials of the Commerce Ministry and Representatives of the States which have acceded to Pakistan is expcted to be held shortly to discuss the question of establishing Pakistan customs offices and outposts on sea-coasts and land frontiers within the acceding states

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON PROVISIONAL TRUCE LINE IN KASHMIR

Consultations Continue: Sub-Committee To Report To Commission Tomorrow

NEW DELHI, March 12. (UPI)—General agreement was reached this morning between the military representatives of India and Pakistan on a provisional truce line running north from Manawar to Tithwal and on to Keran in Kashmir front.

No agreement could be reached between them for a truce line from Keran to Gurais and in the Burzil Pass area for which further discussion will be held between the military representatives and the truce sub-committee.

In the meantime, consultations will continue between the military adviser to the U.N.C.P. and the Military representatives. The local commanders and the U.N. military observers will furnish additional information on these areas

SECOND SITTING.

The Civil and Military representatives of India and Pakistan held their second joint meeting with U.N.C.I.P.'s Truce Sub-committee and its military adviser Lt. Gen. Maurice Delvoie this morning to continue their discussions on the definition of a permanent truce line to replace the existing "cease-fire" line in the state of Jammu and Kashmir when the above agreement was reached. This provisional truce line follows fairly closely the "cease-fire" line.

There has been some minor differences in the Chhamb and Jhangar areas and between Chakothi and Tithwal, which has been referred to the local commanders for investigation and report. The U.N. military observers posted in these areas will help the local commanders and will report to the commission. There will also be discussions on the spot for some agreement on points of differences with the help of the U.N. observers.

The Truce Sub-committee will report to the Committee about the agreement when the commission meets on Monday.

SERIES OF MEETING CLOSED.

To-day's meeting brought to a close the present series on joint meetings between representatives of both Governments and the Pakistan delegation will be leaving for their headquarters to-morrow.

India was represented at the meeting by Maj. Gen. Kalwant Singh, Chief of the General Staff, Mr. Vishnu Sahay Secretary to the Government of India for Kashmir Affairs, and Lt. Col. J. Satarvala, Army Headquarters.

Pakistan was represented by Maj. General S. Cawthorn, Deputy Chief of General Staff, Brig. M. Sher Khan, Director of Military operations, Mr. M. Ayub and Mr. S. M. Shariff, Liaison officers with the Commission.

The Sub-Committee of Belgium and the United States set up by the Commission to investigate administrative conditions in Western Kashmir left to-day for Rawalpindi. During its tour of Western Kashmir the Sub-Committee will visit Muzaffarabad, Mirpur and Gilgit and return here on March 26.

There is no likelihood of the Commission or the Truce Sub-Committee visiting Kashmir in the near future.

U. N. Members In Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, March 12, (A.P.I.): Members of the Truce Sub-Committee of the Kashmir Commission arrived here this evening from New Delhi by air.

The party of U. N. militry observers also arrived by the same aircraft.

Members of the Sub-Committee will meet Mr. M. A. Gurmani, Pakistan's Minister without portfolio, and officials of the refugee organisation tomorrow.

On Monday the Sub-Committee will leave for Muzaffarabad to study the administrative set up of the "Azad Kashmir Government".

Pakistan Refuses Reciprocal Facilities

The Pakistan Army's refusal to grant reciprocal facilities to the Indian Army was the cause of suspension of movement of Pakistan Army convoys along the Mirpur-Jhangar-Kotli Road, it is learnt here.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said today that on humanitarian grounds the Indian Army authorities had agreed to permit Pakistan convoys to pass through the Mirpur-Jhangar-Kotli Road carrying supplies to refugees in Kotli, even though it was not agreed to at the earlier inter-Dominion conference of Commander-in-Chiefs. What was agreed to at that conference, held in New Delhi on January 15, was that Pakistan might be permitted the use of this road for maintaining their troops in the Kotli area.

Actually two Pakistan convoys with supplies for refugees did pass Jhangar to Kotli. When, however, the Indian Army made a similar request to the Pakistan Army authorities for facilities to carry supplies to refugees in Punch along the Jhangar-Kotli-Punch Road, this facility was refused by the Pakistan Army authorities. The Indian request arose from the fact that the track from Rajauri to Punch had been rendered unserviceable because of heavy rains.

The Pakistan Army authorities refusal to grant reciprocal facilities to the Indian Army on humanitarian grounds compelled the Indian Army headquarters to suspend movement of Pakistan convoys along the Mirpur-Jhangar-Kotli.

FRENCH INDIA DELEGATION FOR DELHI

To Negotiate Commercial Treaty

PONDICHERRY, March 12. (A.P.I.) A delegation on behalf of the French India Government will proceed to Delhi next week to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Government of India, it is learnt here.

Though no official confirmation is available, informed sources state that the French authorities are taking this initiative because withdrawal of the customs union with French India, reported to have been proposed by the Government of India, may result in acute shortages of the day-to-day necessities there.

High officials of the central customs deparment from New Delhi were recently in Pondicherry and Karaikal on an inspection tour.

Calcutta Women Pay Homage To Sarojini's Memory

CALCUTTA March 12, (A. P. I.): Twenty-five women's associations of Calcutta paid homage yesterday to the memory of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and offered tributes to the contributions made by her to the cause of India's women, particularly her share in the emancipation of Indian womanhood.

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, the West Bengal Governor, who presided over the meeting, said "Mrs. Naidu was one of the bright stars that had shone in the Indian sky for the last 50 years. Through her songs, poems, speeches and writings she had regained for India the place that was due to her in the comity of Nations".

Mrs. Aparna Devi said that Mrs. Naidu was both a dreamer and a moulder of the destiny of Indian women. She taught them to love their country and die for it.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the passing away of Mrs. Naidu and sympathy with the members of her family.

AMERICAN FRIENDS MOURN Mrs. NAIDU'S DEATH

NEW DELHI, March 12 (UPI): "The death of Madam Sarojini Naidu comes as a dreadful shock to her American friends. We knew that she was ill, but her magnificent energy seemed to conquer weakness, and we did not fear for her. But now she is gone, to the irreparable loss of India and of the world," says Dr. John Haynes Homes of the Community Church of New York, in a tribute to the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

"In quiet days", Dr. Holmes adds, "Madam Naidu would have won immortal fame as a poet and seer. Already she has a permanent and high place in her country's literature. But she could not stand apart from the fierce struggle for her country's independence, and as a follower of Gandhi she gave her sacrificial service to the nation's cause. She brought to it her superb personality, her powerful intellengence her dauntless courage, and a command of public speech which made here the supreme orator of her time. To see her in action before some great audience deeply moved by her passionate eloquence, was a spectacle never to be forgotten. Madam Naidu suffered all the ills and indignationities which attach to rebellion against Government. But she ennobled everything she touched — made prison glorious and shame at Britain's hands a decoration of honour. How happy it is that she lived to see India free, and to receive recognition and office in the new Government of her beloved land.

"Madam Naidu was built on big lines. Her stature was that of a queen. Her speech as well as her bearing was regal. She moved with the air of command, and therewith brought courage to every fainting heart. She had a caustic wit, but withal a gentle and loving spirit. It has been my privilege in a long lifetime to know many great women — Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Anna Shaw, Margaret Sanger, Eleanor Roosevelt. But none of them all was greater than Sarojini Naidu."

DACCA, March 11 (API): About 50 security prisoners in Dacca Central Jail are reported to have gone on a hunger strike from this morning as a protest against alleged non-fullfilment of certain demands

ADULT EDUCATION CAMPAIGN IN CITY

2,000 New Literates In Parel

BOMBAY, March 11.

Mr. S. L. Silam, M.L.A., Secretary, BP.C.C., presided over a largely attended meeting of new literates and others at the Damodar Hall, Parel, yesterday night, when certificates of Literacy were distributed to a thousand new literates who completed their four months' literacy course last week.

Mr. Silam stressed the urgent necessity of making every Indian literate as India was free now. He appealed to the students to take up this work in right earnest and said that if the 40,000 students, who appeared for the school leaving certificate examination every year, would be completed to teach 25 illiterates before they are admitted to the examination, 10 lacs of people would be made literate every year and the problem of illiteracy would be quickly solved.

Mr. P. T. Borale, a member of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee under whose auspices the meeting was held, narrated how the literacy campaign was handicapped by lack of funds, and appealed to the Government and the Bombay Municipality to give adequate funds, if Bombay was to be made the first fully literate city in India.

Mr. B. M. Kapadia, Special Literacy Officer, thanking the President, said that the Bombay City Adult Education Committee received a grant at the rate of 50 per cent of the expenditure from the Government of Bombay, while the Bombay Municipality promises to increase the present grant of Rs. 25,000. Even then in an annual expenditure of over Rs. 4 lacs, there would be a deficit of over a lakh of rupees, which had to be met by donations from the public.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Bombay City Adult Education Committee with Mr. Champakal G. Modi as its President and Mr. R. V. Parulekar and Mrs. Kulsum Sayani as Vice-Presidents for a period of three years, from March 15, 1949 The members of the reconstituted Committee are:

Mrs. Gulistan Billimoria, Mrs. Kamala Bhuta, Mr. P. T. Borale, Prof. R. Choksi, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. S. S. Desnavi, Mr. B. B. Deshpande, Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy, Mr. R. G. Gokhale (a representative of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association) Mr. Moinuddin Harris (a representative of the B'bay Muncipality) Miss Kapila Khanddala, Mr. K. T. Mantri, Mr. Manoharlal Mehta, Dr. K. S. Mhasakar, Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi (a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber), Dr. T. R. Naravane (a representative of the Bombay Munipality), Mr. S. K. Patil Prof. V. G. Rao Miss A. B. H. J. Rustumjee, Mr. P. K. Savant, M. L. A., Mr. M. T. Vyas, the Educational Adviser to Government and the Director of Labour Welfare Department.

Mr. B. M. Kapadia is the Secretary of the Committee.

INDORE STRIKE CALLED OFF

INDORE, March 12, (A.P.I.): The one-month old strike of workers of nine-medium sized factories in Indore has been called off through the intervention of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister and Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress and the workers are likely to resume work early next week. The two leaders were here in connection with the Sarvoday a Sammelan.

The Workers had struck work on February 13 on ground that the managements of the factories had failed to comply with the award of the Industrial Court recommending "standardised" wages. The dispute will be referred to the Madhyabharat Industrial court for arbitration.

The managements of these factories have also agreed to pay the difference between the standard rates of wages recommended for the workers by the last Indore State Government and the wages atually paid to them for the period of six months from April to September last year.

On the advice of the two leaders, Textile mill managements in Indore have agreed to pay to their workers one and half months wages as bonus for the year 1947.

MORARJI REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

He Or His Department Was Not Indifferent To Jain's Warning

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A smashing reply to the criticisms levelled against him and the Government of Bombay, that he was "indifferent" to the information imparted by Prof. Jain about the possibility of Mahatma Gandhi being murdered, was given by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, in his reply to a cut motion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today.

Mr. Morarji also revealed that Government had issued strict instructions to the Police not to resort to beatings and torture in order to make persons confess. In crime detection, Government's target was 100 per cent.

The total amount of Rs. 702,16,000 demanded for police expenditure was voted by the House.

At the continued discussions of the cut motions of yesterday, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly of today, Mr. R. A. Khedgikar said that gambling dens were flourishing in Bombay under the very eye of the police. Crimes were sometimes committed with police connivance.

Mr. I. H. Kalyani said that in criticising the police one had to remember, that bringing offenders to book was not the work of the police alone and public co-operation was needed.

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin said that the detective machinery of the police was defective. This was borne out by experience. There were instances in which the police did not bring to book, persons guilty of serious offences. The efficiency of the police was computed on the basis of the number of cases they detected and brought to book.

Replying to the debate Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, said that it was not correct to say that all the police were corrupt and that crime was on the increase. Even in the old days all officers and men in the police were not bad, nor had any body statistically verified whether offenders and offences were on the increase or on the decrease. It was also an exaggeration to say that "there were thousands of bucket shops."

DETECTION

Detection of crime was improving in the last two years, and strict instructions had been issued to the police, including the A.C.B. to stamp out corruption. Connivance was severely punished. It had also to be considered that while in the old days, registration of offences was lesser, due to police harassment, the registration had increased of late. The Government had impressed on the Police that every undetected crime was a censure against them. The target of crime detection was 100 per cent and nothing less.

Attempts were also made to give scientific training to the men for the proper detection of crime. In this connection, Government had given strict warning to the police that primitive crime detection methods, depending on torture must be forthwith abandoned "When tortured quite often, innocent people will accept guilt for offences others have committed, and the guilty escape, while the innocent suffer," he said. This method of crime detection was "alright in totalitarian countries, but not in a democracy", he added.

He did not deny, that some men in the police were corrupt, nor that the law was broken by the unruly. But it had to be admitted that these unruly men sometimes were backed by influential persons. The attempt of the Government was to reduce all crimes to a minimum.

Turning to the other main criticism, levelled against the Government in the debate, by the mover of the cut motion, Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, that the Government of Bombay, the Home Minister and the Police, were "indifferent" to the warnings given by Prof. Jain about the impending murder of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Morarji Desai said that the name of Prof. Jain was not communicated to the Bombay Police, at the Professor's own request, as he feared he might be murdered. But, the name had been given by Mr Morarji to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the very next day at Ahmedabad, where he had specially gone to see him in this connection.

TOO IMPORTANT

The matter was too important to be transmitted on telephone. He had also informed the Police, who, he knew even missed meals and worked upto midnight, everyday, both before the commission of the offence as well as after.

Not only was Sardar Patel apprised of the danger, but India's Home Minister had conveyed his fears to Mahatma Gandhi himself. Gandhiji had however totally vetoed the suggestion that his visitors and the persons who came at prayer time should be searched.

"There is nothing on earth which I regarded as more sacred than the life of Gandhiji", he said. He regretted that the mover of the Cut had attributed motives to him, and had utilised the opportunity to disredit the Government.

Referring to the other criticism that the Police did nothing to prevent the disturbances which took place after Gandhiji's death, the Home Minister stated that, he and the Government had done all that could be done in the circumstances. They had dismissed police officers who had taken sides, personally toured some of the troubled spots, and even arranged to give relief to the victims.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav's cut motion was thrown out and the demand for Rs. 70,216,000 granted by the House.

COUNCIL PASSES PROHIBITION BILL

It's Not An Experiment But "A Reality," Says Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Legislative Council today unanimously passed the consolidated Prohibition Bill, moved by the Excise Minister Mr. M. P. Patil. The Bill however, evoked criticism from many members who generally expressed the view that the present moment was not opportune to go ahead with this programme as it would involve fresh burden on the common man.

The Excise Minister's reply to this criticism was that money collected from the masses by way of fresh taxation would be spent for their own welfare and it would wean them away from the evil of drink.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani, opening today's discussion, said that the already strained economic situation of the country would be further aggravated by the threatened repatriation of Indians from Ceylon, Burma and South Africa. In view these difficulties, he asked whether it was not advisable to postpone "this experiment" of prohibition.

Referring to the recommendations of the Expert Committee of Economists, set up by the Central Government, Dr. Mahajani said that they had definitely advised to postpone the enforcement of prohibition and the abolition of zamindari.

Mr. R. N. Mandalik stated that Government were depending for the success of their prohibition programme on the Police who themselves were given to drink.

Mr. L. M. Patil, in his reply, declared that prohibition was no longer "an experiment", but "a reality." He asserted that the present moment was most suited to launch this programme as the percentage of addicts in the province was only 15 to 20. The Minister argued that with the lapse of time the evil of drink would spread to every nook and corner of the province and it would be almost impossible for Government to enforce successfully prohibition then.

Government therefore considered prohibition to be the most urgent problem to be pushed through, Mr. Patil said.

The Council will meet on March 22 when non-official business will be taken up.

GUJERAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

Will Undertake Survey Of Basic Economy Of Saurashtra

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A survey of the basic economy of Saurashtra will be shortly undertaken by the Gujerat Research Society in collaboration with the Government of Saurashtra.

Divulging this plan to members of the Society at an annual general body meeting of the Society, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director of University School of Economics and Sociology said that the plan was still in embryonic stage, but he hoped that the survey would be completed, within two years.

The meeting was held at the School of Economics and Sociology under the presidenship of Sir Manilal Nanavutty, Vice-President of the Society.

Dr. M. B. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Society, putting forward the annual report of the Society made an announcement that a comprehensive dictionary of scientific terms in Gujerati was being prepared by the Society under the guidance of Mr. P. G. Shah, Vice-President of the Society. He said that a research conducted by the Society on the incidence of anaemia among Gujeratis of Bombay had been completed.

The annual report and accounts were accepted by the meeting.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY UNIONS

Will Meet At Jodhpur On March 17

BOMBAY, March 12. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has called a conference of all affiliated Unions in the "Indian State" and "Company Managed" railways at Jodhpur on March 17.

The office of the A.I.R.F. stated today that this conference was restricted to Labour Unions of Indian State and Company-managed railways. Unions in Indian Government railways would not participate in the conference.

The Jodhpur Conference has been convened to agitate for centralisation of working of the various big and small railways in the country and to consider other problems facing employees of Indian State and Company managed railways.

Among the major State Railways are the Nizam's State Railway, the Baroda State Railway and the Jodhpur State Railway.

"WOMAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY"

LOS ANGLES, March 12. (U.P.A.): After over 20 years a sa "woman without a country," former Shanghai and Manila newspaper-woman Louise N. Smith, was an American citizen today. Mrs. Smith, mother of four children, was granted citizenship yesterday. Born in Austria of an Austrian father and a Chinese mother, she at various times has been a citizen of Austria, China, Spain and Britain.

Mrs. Smith was interned by the Japanese nearly four years in Shanghai.

Hollywood Actor Freed Of Charges

HOLLYWOOD, March 12. (U.P.A.): Actor Robert Mitchum and starlet Lila Leeds were freed of charges of possession of Marijuana.

Superior Judge Clement D. Nye dismissed the charges yesterday in a legal formality since they already were serving 60-day jail terms for conspiracy to possess the drug.

Realtor Robin Ford will be sentenced Wednesday on a conspiracy count winding up the legal aftermath of the police raid on a "reefer" party in Hollywood Hills, September 1.

Dancer Vickie Evans was acquitted of the charges Thursday.

No Cotton Baling Rates Fixed

NEW DELHI, March 12. (A.P.I.): The Government of India have decided not to fix maximum cotton baling rates for the current year, it was officially announced to-night.

MADRAS, March 12 (API): There is no legal or constitutional bar on the appointment of women as police sub-inspectors, stated Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, leader of the house answering a question by a Congress woman member of the Madras Assembly today.

Europeans Took Durban Riots 'As A Joke'!

Gen. Giraud Dead

Wartime Resistance Leader Of France

PARIS, March 11 (PTI-Reuter): General Henri Giraud, General de Gaulle's wartime rival for fighting French leadership in North Africa, died in Dijon tonight aged 70

General Giraud, veteran of both world wars, was twice captured by the Germans and twice made spectacular escapes to fight on for France.

Early in the first world war, he was left for death on the battlefield.

Taken to a German hospital, he recovered and later escaped to Saint Quentin where for two years he worked under the very noses of the Germans, first as a butchers boy and then as a coal porter

Eventually, he escaped through Belgium to England, went back to France and fought for the rest of the war in the Verdun area

In May 1948 he was captured for the second time but again made good his escape and returned to France.

He appeared unexpectedly in North Africa, where he had been taken by a British submarine, when the Americans landed there in November 1942

But a series of disagreements with General De Gaulle followed and General Giraud eventually retired into private life.

"NO RELEASE FOR DISLOYAL PERSONS"

Frontier Premier On His "Sacred Trust"

PESHAWAR, March 12 (UPI): The Frontier Premier, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan while winding up the general Budget debate last night, accused, amidst repeated cries of "no, no", from the opposition benches, that among the political prisoners now under detention there are some, though very few, "who still think in terms of united India, and harbour unpatriotic intentions towards Pakistan". He declared, for such persons, there is no place in this country. If they leave for good for India, so much the better for them and for us".

Replying to the demand put forward in the Assembly for the general release of all detenus, the Premier reiterated his policy of effecting gradual releases on assurances of good behaviour and loyalty to Pakistan, but he stated, "I won't let off disloyal persons, come what may. The security of the country and the safety of the people is my sacred trust".

Sardar Congratulates Bhargava

SIMLA, March 12 (UPI): Congratulating Dr. Gopichand Bhargava on his re-election as the Leader of the Congress Assembly party of the East Punjab Assembly the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a message to the premier of East Punjab had expressed the hope that the party would maintain solidarity and the members would place the interest of the province and the country above self.

Egyptian Press Delegation For Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 12 (API): A 7-man Egyptian Press delegation will arrive in Calcutta by air from Delhi tomorrow afternoon. The delegation is programmed to meet the West Bengal Premier Dr. B. C. Roy on March 14.

It will leave for Madras on March 15.

A. I. Ayurvedic Congress

BARODA, March 12 (API): The 36th session of the All-India Ayurvedic Congress will be held here on April 10, 11 and 12 this year. Acharya Vinoba Bhave is expected to open the session.

Condensed Milk & Cheese

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that full cream sweetened condensed milk and cheese of various sorts are available for import from Holland. Intending importers may contact Messrs. Frank Revel and Co., Ltd., 146, Bishopgate, London, E.C.2, through whom the offer has been received.

CARNAGE WAS DUE TO INADEQUACY OF POLICE

Mass Attack Was Pre-Planned, Says Pather Before Enquiry Commission

DURBAN, March 11 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. P. R. Pather, General Secretary of the Natal Indian Organisation, today told the Durban Riot Enquiry Commission that growing political antagonism towards the Indians over a long period, culminating in a tirade of hatred during last year, and a deep sense of frustration suffered by the African, were the principal causes of the riots.

"It is our honest opinion that none of the causes adduced by African witnesses can be accepted as contributory causes of the disturbances", he said.

HOOLIGANS' MESSAGE DID THE TRICK

Development of the riots could be set down in four phases, Mr. Pather declared.

In the first phase, encouraged by inflammatory propaganda directed towards the Indians, the Africans vented their frustration on the weak and defenceless Indian community.

They were also encouraged by the attitude of some Europeans who regarded the affair as a joke.

This set the stage for the outbreak of January 13.

In the second phase, hooligans among the Africans and opportunists among Europeans who disliked the Indians, were responsible for a message sent to all African compounds next day for an attack on the Indian Community.

Indians were attacked and shops damaged, but this could have been stopped if the police had taken firm measures.

Thirdly, encouraged by knowledge of police inadequacy, Africans as well as many Europeans and half castes started to loot the damaged shops.

MURDER & CARNAGE OF JAN. 14.

Fourthly, the damage having been caused and nothing being able to stop its development, Africans resorted to murder and carnage on the night of January 14 and the early morning of January 15, Mr. Pather said.

This was the worst to innocent Indian men, women, and children.

On the African versions of the causes of the riots, Mr. Pather said the word black-marketing had been confused with the rising price of commodities.

Africans had made no demonstration against high prices, as had Europeans and Indians.

RACIAL MIXING ESSENTIAL

It was not within the power of the Indian to retard the progress of the African in Trade. Policy on African trading had been laid down by the Government.

It was rare for an Indian to object to an African trading application, though that was allowed in law.

The Transportation Act protected existing bus services, and allowed their owners to object to new applications if they were in competition.

On racial mixing, Mr. Pather said it was admitted that in a multi-racial population there must be some cases of mixing between Indians and Africans but he denied that the number was large enough to be a cause of the disturbances.

"South Africa needs the labour, both skilled and unskilled of all sections of the population", he declared.

"Europeans, half-castes, Indians, and Africans are interdependent in the economy of the country, and elimination of any one group would shatter the foundation of the country's economy."

INDIANS MADE NATAL FLOURISHING

Indians, introduced into the country to save the sugar industry, transferred Natal in a short while into a flourishing centre, Mr. Pather declared.

Natal's railways, coal mines, and Municipal works were also saved by the early introduction of Indian labour, he said.

The presence of Indian workers necessitated the entry from India and Mauritius of Indian traders, who later "ventured into wilds" and catered for Africans.

According to the 1946 census Indians formed two and a half per cent of the total population and three and a half per cent of non-European population, he stated.

"It will be apparent there is not the remotest chance of the Indian population outstripping any of the other groups", Mr. Pather said.

TRUE TO THEIR RACE

Mr. Pather gave figures indicating that Indians owned only a small proportion of land in Natal.

Commenting on the 1948 Fagan report, which found that the drift of Africans to towns had formed a permanent organised African population, he said, "it is our firm belief that the population of shanty towns in Durban is not vagrant".

He said the Indian people "most emphatically" denied allegations of promiscuity between Indian men and African women. Indians had been in South Africa for 90 years and it was to their credit that they had maintained the purity of their race.

INDIANS "FOOTBALL OF POLITICIANS"

Mr. Pather said the Indian in South Africa was "the football of every politician in the country".

"Even the aspirant to municipal honours must attack the Indian to achieve success", he added.

Durban was the centre of anti-Indian activities. Indians had always feared that Europeans "inflammatory speeches and irresponsible statements" would start an anti-Indian conflagration, Mr. Pather said.

"New depths were plumbed" at the time of the General Election, and since then the tirade had not ceased.

Europeans and police "were not blameless", he charged.

Police were reinforced too late. The reason for their not using tear gas was "inexplicable."

Steps should have been taken to stop the disturbances before their outbreak rather than after considerable damage had been done, Mr. Pather added.

Loans For Refugees In Business And Industry

NEW DELHI, March 12 (API): The Rehabilitation Finance Corporation has so far sanctioned loans aggregating more than Rs. 10,500,000 for setting up refugees in business and industry.

Applications so far sanctioned number 742 and the average loan per application sanctioned exceeds Rs. 14,000. The maximum loan sanctioned to any individual applicant is Rs. 1,00,000.

These loans have helped setting up, among other things, of lime factories, oil, rice and flour mills, printing presses and block-making factories, saw-mills, and workshops for the manufacture of electrical applicances.

Petrol Shortage Affects Transport

HUBLI, March 12. (A.P.I.): Shortage of petrol during recent months has affected the transport of timber, grains, oilseeds and cotton throughout Karnatak, apart from putting car owners and individuals to serious inconvenience, according to a statement issued to-day by Mr. R. V. Sirur, Hon. Secretary of the Karnataka Chamber of Commerce.

Drawing the attention of Government to the acute petrol position, Mr. Sirur said urgent steps should be taken to relieve the shortage. He added: "Responsible officers must show initiative to devise and co-ordinate means to tackle the problem of supply of petrol to meet the essential requirements of transport and industry."

FOUR BRITISH GUARDSMEN KILLED

Malayan Rebels Use Mortars For First Time

SINGAPORE, March 12 (P.T.I.-Reuter): British guardsmen were killed today in a terrorist ambush when they leaped from their motor-trucks, fixed bayonets, and charged the insurgents hideout in a rubber plantation near Kajang, 15 miles south of Kuala Lumpur.

Though Kuala Lumper unofficial reports stated five guardsmen were killed, the latest army official report said four guardsmen were killed, one officer and one guardsman seriously wounded, and two guardsmen less seriously wounded.

Royal Air Force planes yesterday attacked the gangs hideout and the guardsmen ran into the ambush as they were hot on the trail of men whom they believed last week shot dead Capt. J. L. A. Smith of the Royal Army Service Corps.

INSURGENTS USE MORTARS

As the guards vehicles came to halt before a road block on a rough highway through a rubber estate, the insurgents opened fire with mortars, machine-guns and hand grenades.

It was believed that this is the first time the insurgents have used mortars.

Kajang is a communist area where 600 Chinese squatters were recently roundup up and repatriated to China.

EDEN TO TOUR MALAYA

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Deputy Opposition leader who has been touring Australia and New Zealand, arrived at Tengah airport, Singapore, today.

The former Foreign Secretary, who will tour Malaya, said he had come "to listen and learn".

He was met by the Commissioner-General for South East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, whose guest Mr. Eden will be at the residence at Johore Bahru.

EDEN BACKS OTTAWA AS VENUE

A message from Darwin said that before departing, Mr. Eden, asked about the suggested Commonwealth Defence agreement, said the whole of the British Commonwealth economic, political and defence plans would have to be closely related.

Mr. Eden added that he thought Ottawa would be an exfellent place for Empire leaders to meet to discuss defence problems, particularly because of its proximity to the United States.

LISTOWEL'S TASK IN AUSTRALIA

Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arriving by air today on his way to Australia, said that Communism in South Asia would be one of the subjects he would discuss during his forthcoming talks with Australian Prime Minister Joseph Chifley.

He will resume his journey to Austrlia tomorrow.

Export Of Padlocks Decontrolled

In pursuance of the policy of progressive decontrol, the Government of India has decided to decontrol the export of brass locks and padlocks. Lamb fur skins have also been decontrolled.

On the other hand, having regard to the difficult supply position in India in regard to dibutyl phthalat and dimethyl phthalate, the Government has brought the export of these commodities under control.

Genuine WAANING TILLY OIL
WORLD-FAMOUS REMEDY.....
GALL & KIDNEY STONES REMOVED WITHOUT OPERATION
IN DROPS
WILL HELP YOU TO....
FIGHT THE BATTLE AGAINST BACKACHE, KIDNEY-TROUBLE, GALL-STONES, COLDS ETC..
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BOMBAY No. 2

6000 TONS OF CRUDE OIL FOR FAMINE RELIEF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Arrangements have been completed for the import of 6,000 tons of crude oil by a specially chartered ship from the United States of America to feed the water pumps and relieve the famine conditions in Gujarat.

The enterprise which has been sponsored by a group of Congressmen will cost anything from nine to ten lakhs of rupees. An arrangement is said to have been arrived at with a well-known oil importing firm, which has agreed to finance the import against a small margin. The disposal of the imported commodity is the entire responsibility of the sponsors of the scheme, among whom are a number of co-operative societies

A deputation on behalf of the sponsors met Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, and asked for the co-operation of the Bombay Government. It is understood that earlier they had already met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, when he was at Bardoli. They are now assured of the co-operation and support of both the Government of India and the Bombay Government. A fleet of tank wagons will be placed at their disposal to transport the oil as soon as it arrives in Bombay. The oil carrying ship is expected here in about six weeks from now.

The present black market price of crude oil is about Rs. 100 and its controlled price Rs. 30. But quota holders are unable to get their full share due to shortage. The sale price of the present supply will be calculated on cost of import and other factors and it is estimated that it will be available to the ultimate consumer at a little over Rs. 30 per barrel.

It will not, however, be sold in the open market, but distributed in the famine stricken districts of Gujarat through famine relief organisations and co-operative societies.

SOVIET CHARGE AGAINST CHURCHILL

Tried To Undermine Unity Of Nations During War

MOSCOW, March 12 (PTI-Reuter): Yustas Paletzkis, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., now meeting in the Kremlin Palace, told the deputies last night that Mr. Churchill and "other modern warmongers of Anglo-American imperialism" tried to undermine the unity of nations "even during the war."

He said that Soviet Union defended peace, but was leading the battle for the progress of humanity.

They "knew all about the warmongers preparations" he added.

Leonid Korneits, President of the Budget Commission, raised a laugh from the deputies when he said the Ministry of Fisheries had given two reasons for failure to complete its 1948 plan—one, storms and two, that some kinds of fish could be caught only in alternate years.

He said the 1949 budget provided 105 milliard roubles for building construction.

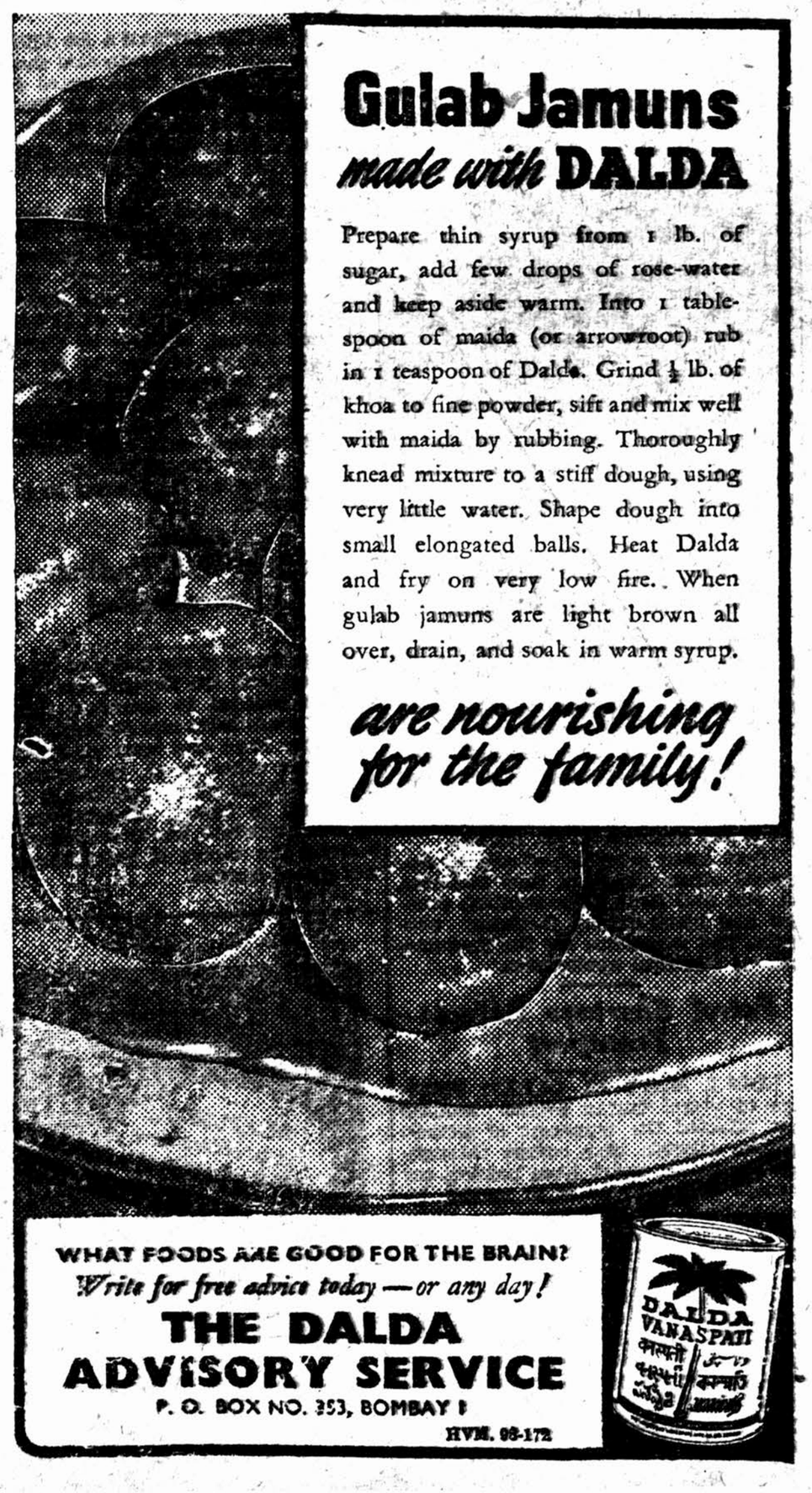
Thousands of industrial enterprises, schools, hospitals and clubs and "millions of square metres" of new houses would be built this year, he said.

Franco-Pakistan Trade Agreement?

KARACHI, March 12 (UPI): A Four-Man French Mission is expected to visit Pakistan some time next month to negotiate the preliminaries of a Franco-Pakistan Trade Agreement, it was learnt here today.

It is believed that the proposed mission may include a coloured representative from the French colonies.

MADRAS, March 12 (API): The Madras Government have decided to acquire the copyright of the works of the late C. Subramanya Bharathi, the national poet and writer of Tamilnad. The present owner of the poet's works, Mr. A. V. Meyappan, has agreed to surrender his rights in favour of the Government, without any cost.


Gulab Jamuns
made with DALDA
Prepare thin syrup from 1 lb. of sugar, add few drops of rose-water and keep aside warm. Into 1 tablespoon of maida (or arrowroot) rub in 1 teaspoon of Dalda. Grind ½ lb. of khoa to fine powder, sift and mix well with maida by rubbing. Thoroughly knead mixture to a stiff dough, using very little water. Shape dough into small elongated balls. Heat Dalda and fry on very low fire. When gulab jamuns are light brown all over, drain, and soak in warm syrup.
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DALDA VANASPATI

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 12

The Share Bazar was officially closed to-day, being Saturday.

The tone of the market seemed to be steady, and in private Tata Steel Deferreds were quoted around Rs. 1660.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 12

Further easiness was evident in the ready section of the Bullion market to-day.

Ready gold which suffered a sharp decline yesterday, further lost about a rupee to-day, and was quoted as low as Rs. 112-8.

Ready Silver declined to Rs. 184-2 from the overnight closing level of Rs. 186-12, due mainly to dearth of buyers.

Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 73-12.

Following were the closing quotations:

Ready gold	112 4
Ready silver	184 4
Sovereign	73 12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 12

No forward business was reported from the local cotton market to-day as prices continued to move above the upper limit.

May delivery was nominally quoted at Rs. 620.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 12

A bullish trend was noticeable in the Castorseeds section of the Bombay Produce market to-day. May delivery which closed previous day at Rs. 136-12 sharply advanced to-day to Rs. 138-5 on persistent support from the bull operators.

Groundnuts and Linseed also recorded some improvement.

Following were the closing quotations:

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	8	0
Coromandal	38	8	0
Bold ready	36	10	0
Bold Feb-March	37	8	0
Bold April-May	37	10	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	138	8	0
Ready	27	6	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	28	8	0
Feb-March	28	5	0
April-May	28	8	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	21	2	0
March	20	15	6
April	21	1	0
Linseed Oil	17	12	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castor seed oil commercial quality	17	0	0

More Taxes Collected In U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 11 The United States Government collected almost dol. 3,000,000,000 more in taxes last year than it did in 1947, despite the 1948 reduction in personal income levies. The Treasury Department has reported that the total for taxes of all types in the calendar year 1948 was dol. 42,302,864,000 compared to dol. 39,420,446,000 the year before.—USIS.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, March 11.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	30-1/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-5/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114-3/4
War Loan 4 1960/90	103-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	103-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,568.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, March 11.

T.T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0270, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, March 11.

Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

LONDON WHEAT.
London, March 11.

Australian Wheat (new crop) 96 March-April.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, March 11.

May 2.13-3/4.
July 1.90-5/8.
Sept. 1.90-1/2.
Dec. 1.91-1/2.

NEW YORK SILVER.
NEW YORK, March 11.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, March 11.

The small opening losses in cotton were due to scattered hedges and liquidation easily supplying small routine trade demand. The market hesitated and then slowly drifted lower.

Meanwhile, further mill curtailment reports, lack of fresh export developments plus the easiness in grain attracted attention.

In the afternoon, the market drifted quitely until late dealings when occasional trade buying brought a steadier trend. Support was possibly based on eventual export developments, while hedges were conspicuously lacking. The market closed steady with sales estimated at 85,000 bales.

N. Y. SHARES FIRM

There was an improved tendency in the Stock Exchange. Weekend covering and reinvestment demand found offerings limited at times. Prices showed grains ranging to one point, led by assorted steels, rails, oils, chemicals and leathers with the high priced issues registering gains upto two points.

The averages were industrials 176.34 and rails 48.76.

In the afternoon, the uptrend made further small progress particularly among rails and specialities with more prevailing in late trading. The industrial average was at the best level since February and rails since about mid-February. The market closed firm at the day's best levels.

CHICAGO GRAINS WEAK

Chicago Grains were active and weak reflecting Commission-house liquidation and hedge pressure which disclosed a lack of commercial demand. The pressure in wheat is associated with the overnight official report stating that United States wheat crop has emerged from winter in an apparently good condition. Additional depressants were the contraction of commercial and industrial demand for cash grains and reduce C.C.C. buying.—

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, March 11.

March	32.34—08
May	32.10—10
July	30.99—08
October nom.	28.18—06
Middling Spot	33.49—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.
New York, March 11.

March	32.24—06
May	32.00—09
July	30.93—08
October	28.12—09
Middling Spot	32.40—10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, March 11.

American Telephone and Telegraph ex. div.	147
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	31-5/8
Chase National Bank	36
Sinclair Oil	22
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	49-1/4
General Electric Co.	38-5/8
General Motors	59-5/8
Ingersol Rand	62
International Nickel	28-1/2
National City Bank of New York	40-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	11-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-1/4
Texas Corporation	52-5/8
Union Carbide	39-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	73-1/4
Western Union Telegraph	14-7/8

1948 World Trade

WASHINGTON, March 11.

World trade during 1948 has been estimated at dol. 51,000,000,000 by the Office of International Trade of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The figure, based on reported export values, appears in the current issue of "Foreign Commerce Weekly".

While the 1948 estimate is about six per cent greater than the 1947 total of dol. 48,000,000,000, it is pointed out that prices in 1948 were about 10 per cent higher than in 1947. With values expressed in terms of "constant dollars", eliminating the price factor, the volume of global trade last year was actually a little less than the 1947 volume, the report said.

A dominant factor in the 1947 world volume was the tremendous expansion in U. S. exports as a result of the abnormal postwar demand of the rest of the world. Commenting on the serious unbalance in world trade which still exists, the article says the 1948 decline in volume should not necessarily be considered as an indication of further deterioration.

"On the contrary", the publication reports, "there has actually been some improvement. Not only have many countries been successful in increasing their total exports but they have increased their exports to the United States."

The report warns that the situation continues to be difficult as the need for essential supplies from this country remains greater than the ability of most other countries to pay.—USIS.

Soviet Say They Invented Interchange

SOVIET SPORT", a Russian newspaper, makes the surprising claim in its latest issue that the interchange of position in soccer while the ball is in play is an invention of the Russians. Apparently England, the home of football, first saw this manouvre when the Dynamo team played in Britain in 1945.

All the world, except possibly Russia, will be intrigued by this strange claim. If Britain taught the world soccer, which even SOVIET SPORT does not deny, part of that teaching was certainly the lesson that the rapid interchange of positions by players is one of the best methods of disorganising a defence. Personally I cannot remember when it was first introduced—and I can go back more than 30 years to my first soccer match.

But I will say that the Russians, even if they did not invent the move, have schooled themselves well in its application.

Moscow Attacks Brazilian Fans

While not too much enthusiasm is being shown so far in the World Cup to be played in South America next year, criticism of the competition comes from Moscow. SOVIET SPORT is against the competition taking place in Brazil. The paper declaring that "supporters are violent and referees have the reputation of allowing themselves to be influenced". The writer goes on to say that European players will be attacked and injured if South American spectators are not satisfied they have had their money's worth.

"Brazilian police", he concludes, "do not trouble to take away from spectators entering the ground the bottles and knives with which they are armed". A truly grim picture. I hope it is not factual, however.

Turkey has caught football fever. The Italian former international Meazza has left Italy for Turkey to train the Besiktas team. He went on a provisional agreement for 4 months, to be prolonged if he finds the climate suitable. Meazza formerly played for Milan.

Football by correspondence is the latest in Portugal. An advertiser in a Portuguese newspaper offers to make you a first class player in 30 lessons. There is a supplementary course of ten lessons if you wish to become a specialised player in a given position. Goal-keeping has a lot of glamour about it for the Portuguese and is included in the special position lessons.

Seven-A-Side Popular In Spain

Seven-a-side football tends to grow popular in Spain, where a number of local tournaments have been organised for this reduced football, with goalkeeper, two backs, one half-back, and three forwards. It appears the Spaniards enjoy the greater role played by individual effort.

Spain, by the way, after being for so long cut off from the rest of Europe is not taking too kindly to modern football of the WM type. Disappointment at the failure to do better than draw with Belgium at Barcelona on January 2 is considerable. Enemies of the modern game are using this result as an argument against the new methods and call for a return to the classic football.

It cannot be denied that opinion in favour of matches with German teams is growing on the Continent. It is recalled by the president of the International Football Federation that Germany was merely suspended, not excluded, as long as she could not present a duly constituted federation. Western Germany has, however, now formed a federation, and a request for admission to the International Federation is expected in the near future. There is the possibility of two German federations, one for the West and the other the East

The second international match of the year—the first was between Spain and Belgium on January 2—will be between Italy and Portugal, to take place at Genoa. The accommodation is being increased by 20,000 seats for the occasion, giving a total capacity of 60,000. Teams of both countries are training hard for their game on Feb. 27. The Italians feel sure of victory, especially as it is their own ground. It is predicted that the backbone of the Italy team will be players from Turin. Portugal has been practising for the last month, with trial matches almost every week between possibles and probables.

Soccer Sidelights.....

By GEORGES LANGELAAN

THE NEWS PAPER "SOVIET SPORT" HAS JUST MADE A CLAIM THAT IT WAS RUSSIAN FOOTBALLERS WHO INVENTED THE IDEA OF INTERCHANGING POSITIONS WHILE THE BALL WAS IN PLAY, AND THAT THE IDEA WAS FIRST USED IN 1945 BY THE DYNAMO TEAM. GEORGES LANGELAAN WRITES THIS WEEK ABSO OF CRITICISM OF THE WORLD CUP BY THE SAME RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER, WHICH CLAIMS THAT BRAZILIAN SPECTATORS ARE VIOLENT AND REFEREES ALLOW THEMSELVES TO BE INFLUENCED; OF THE SOCCER FEVER THAT HAS GRIPPED TURKEY; OF FOOTBALL TUITION BY POST IN PORTUGAL; OF SEVEN-A-SIDE FOOTBALL IN SPAIN; OF FAVOURABLE RESPONSE ON THE CONTINENT TO THE IDEA OF THE RESUMPTION OF MATCHES WITH GERMANY; AND OF A GERMAN GIRL WHO WISHES TO BE A REFEREE.

INDIA V. FRANCE

VARADARAJ, the Indian goalkeeper makes a brilliant save as dives across the goalmouth.

Are Footballers Gallant?

The Portuguese have their eye on the World Cup for 1950, and all their international matches will be played with that end in view. They are impelled by strong sentimental reasons, for Portugal would like to see its team play in Brazil, once its colony, where so many Portuguese settled and whose language today is Portuguese in a South America where all the other states are Spanish-speaking

A young woman has applied for leave to join the referees of the Wurtemberg football league. In her letter of application, the young Fraulein of 18 declared, "It is less by weight of personality than by feminine charm that I would conduct a match. I am sure that gallantry is not entirely dead, even among footballers"

M. Jules Rimot, President of the French Football Federation, is celebrating the 25th anniversary of his presidency. It has been decided that a portrait bust shall be presented to him. M. Rimet, also creator of the World Cup, is 76.

M. Vincent Auriol, President of the French Republic, will preside over the final for the French Cup at Colombes, Paris, on May 8. It has been the tradition for many years for the President to attend the final.

France is taking the military international football tournament very seriously. The first of the footballers who will be included in the French army team to meet the Belgian army at Brussels on April 24 have arrived at the military training centre of Vincennes, Paris, to go into training immediately. Their training will be "technical and tactical"

Championship Winners To Get Cars

A share-out of part of the gate money among less favoured French clubs is still being discussed. The latest proposal is that the share-out should take place only when gates exceed one million francs. Above that sum, 50 per cent would go to help clubs not in a favourable financial position. One of the sponsors of the share-out scheme, M. Herlory, President of the Metz Football Club, declares that four or five of the wealthiest clubs will eventually become a trust for securing the services of the best players, leaving the other clubs an inferior choice. He maintains this will inevitably lead to a monopoly of the championships between four or five clubs, which the public will tire of seeing win over and over again. After all, he asks, what will the big clubs do if financial disaster overcomes a number of the others and leaves them without opponents?

If Marseilles wins the French championship, every player in the side will got a present of a 4 h.p. Renault car. Such is the promise made by the directors of the team.

A referee's decision that has caused much discussion occurred during a match between two French first division teams. One of the players so far forgot himself as to punch an adversary in the face. The ball was far off, but the incident took place in the penalty area, and the referee awarded a penalty kick.

The Swedish player Garvis Carlsson who has joined the Stade-Red Star is much in the limelight. A turn for the better in the affairs of the club is noticeable since he joined them. But apparently he has not yet been seen to his best advantage in France, and fans are promised fireworks when he gets really acclimatised and in his stride. His remarkable play at Wembley during the Olympic Games is recalled especially his goal against Denmark

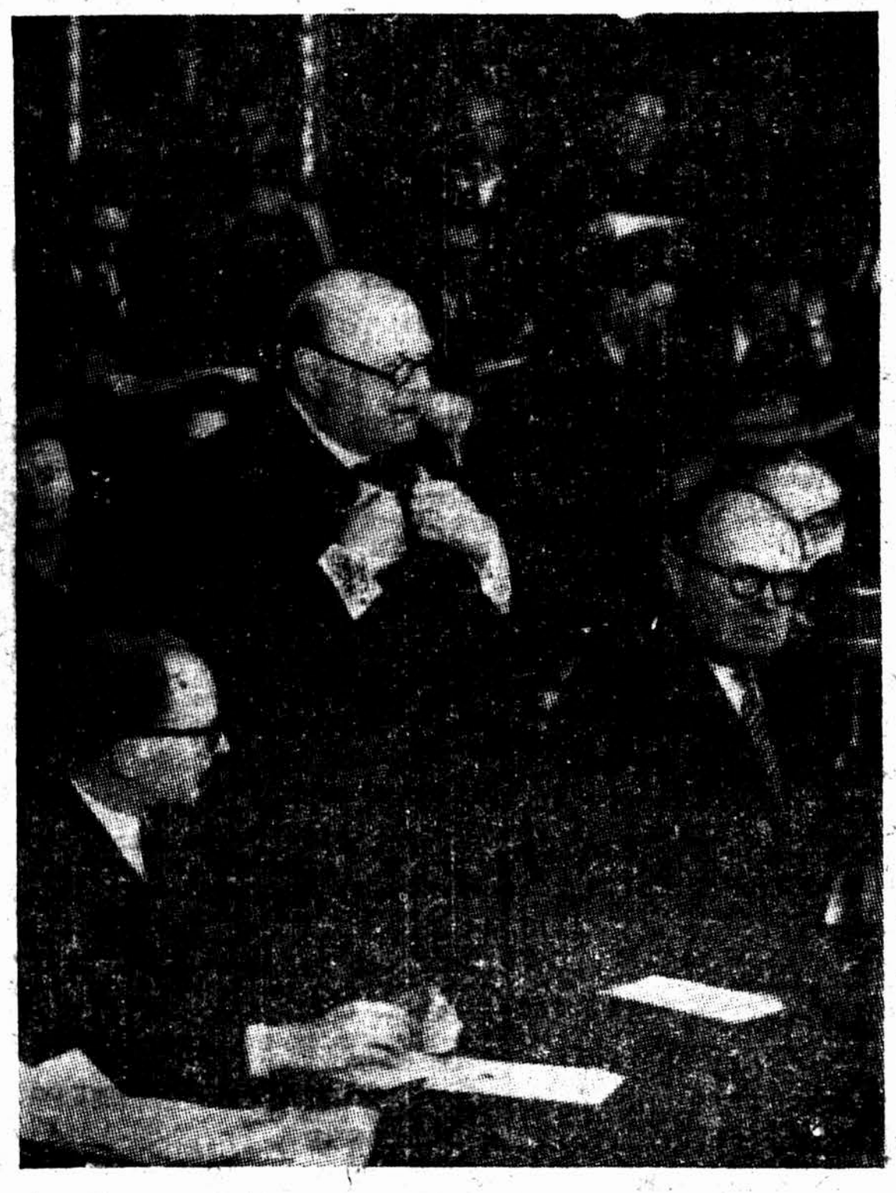
Swede's Triumph In Italy

However, there are rumours that he may not stay long in France. In a telephone interview with a Stockholm newspaper Carlsson is alleged to have expressed the intention of becoming a professional and signing on with Juventus, the famous Italian team of Turin. At present he is playing with the Stade-Red Star as an amateur.

News from Italy tells of the triumph of another Swedish footballer, G. Nordhal. He is playing for Milan, and in his first game with his new club scored one goal and helped to score two others. In the first half he did not appear quite at home, but as soon as the second half began he displayed first-class football

Austrian football is under a cloud, a cloud of criticism, since the defeat of Austrian clubs in Belgium during the recent holiday matches there. There is a traditional Austrian football, heritage from the Wunderteam of before the war, and apparently Austrians are finding it hard to break away from tradition and play football as it is now being played. A well known Austrian player is reported as saying that if Austrian teams dared to play the football that has become popular in the rest of Europe there would be demonstrations from the crowds of spectators. Close marking of players and defensive football are not at all to the taste of the Austrians he declared.

CHURCHILL ATTACKS U. N. O.



Mr. Winston Churchill attacked UNO on its inability to prevent new war and called it, a brawling cockpit when he addressed a crowded public meeting in connection with the assembly of the International Council of the European Movement in Brussels. Photo shows Mr. Churchill making his speech. Mr. Spaak, the Belgian Prince Minister is seen on the right.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by : AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

"Don't forget to post the letter to Australia, Kath".

"No, I won't forget, Mother", Kath replied, "I've got it in my hand now so that I won't forget. Good-bye.

Kath walked smartly down the street to the Pillar Box and dropped the letter safely in and then she went on to the cinema where she meant to spend the evening.

IN THE LETTER BOX

"Hello, fellows!" the Australian letter chortled to a heap of other letters inside the Pillar Box. "How's things?" He felt so Australian already that he spoke Australian slang.

"Huh.....you ARE a slow crowd.... can't any of you talk?"

"Yes, we can talk", a letter addressed to Birmingham replied. "But what's the use of talking? We are too downhearted at being prisoners in this horrid dungeon".

"Dungeon!" a loud voice replied. "Dungeon! I like that. What a way to speak about a respectable Pillar Box! I have stood here now for years and years, and that's the first time that I have been insulted".

AND THE PILLAR BOX

The Pillar Box was very angry.

"We are not prisoners, anyway", the Australian letter chimed in. "It's quite easy to get out of this place if you know how". He gave a jump and landed on the letter slit (which the Pillar Box called its mouth) and pushed his head out into the air.

In a few minutes all the other letters followed him right out on to the pavement.

The Pillar Box became so excited at this that he pulled his legs out of ground and ran across to the Railings, who were looking on in amazement.

THE RAILINGS JOIN

"Come on Railings, join me", he cried. "I am tired of being in one place, always standing still. Come and have a game of touch with the Letters".

The Railings gave a great jump to one side and then they too joined in the fun, dancing and skipping about.

Then the Fire Alarm joined in and so did the Water-Main, while the Waste-paper Basket came up to be "He" and all the empty Milk Bottles came running up to see what was going on.

"Let's have a dance", they cried. There had been a great ball at number 63 the previous night, and they had been very impressed.

THE DANCE OF LETTERS

So all the Bottles and the Railings and the Letters began to dance. The Fire-Alarm danced with the Water-Main and the Pillar Box gave an exhibition dance, waving a string of Letters above his head.

But the dance came to a sudden stop, for the Fire-Alarm tripped over the kerb and fell on her face with a crash.

Everyone stopped dancing and crowded round her. Her nice glass face was broken right, across. "Oh dear, oh dear", she cried. "I have called the fire-brigade .....you had better all run as fast as you can back to your places for they will be here in a minute."

She ran quickly to her place and the Pillar Box went to his, while all the empty Milk Bottles scuttled off as fast as they could.

FIRE ENGINE ARRIVES

Clang .... clang .... clang .... clang.....A big Fire Engine swung round the corner of the street and drew up beside the Fire-Alarm, and out stepped the Fire-Chief.

"Aother false alarm, boys!" he called cheerily to his men. "Some idiot has broken the glass. Let's get back". He turned to step on to his engine again when he saw a letter lying on the ground near the Pillar Box.

THE DROPPED LETTER

"Hello, what's this? Somebody has dropped a letter Hm....John Smith, Melbourne, Australia'!" He dropped the Australian letter into the Pillar Box just as the postman turned the corner at one end of the street and came up for the letters.

Soon the street was empty again, so that when a few minutes later Kath came along she only saw a broken milk bottle lying on the step of her home. The silly fellow had been in such a hurry to get back that he had fallen and broken to pieces!

ROUND-THE-FIRESIDE
"CHESTNUTS"

What is the difference between a wet day and a boy with toothache? One is pouring with rain and the other is roaring with pain.

What is the difference between a riddle and an Aunt who squints?

One is a query with an answer and the other is an aunt, sir, with a queer eye!

What is the longest letter in the alphabet?

M, because it is a quarter of a mile long.

What letters in the alphabet are supposed to have eyes?

A and B, because A B C (see) D.

What pupil (and why) is always weeping?

The pupil of your eye, because it is always under the lash!

Why are church bells like naughty children?

Because they are never silent when tolled (told).

What is the best material in a draper's shop for a snappy dog?

Muslin (Muzzling)!

What is the first thing a cobbler needs?

The last!

SOLUTION TO "PINMEN" PUZZLES

How many of you were able to solve the "Pinmen" puzzles, given last week, all correctly? Well, here are the correct solutions, and you may compare them with those of your own:—

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

1. Running.
2. Boxing.
3. Jumping.
4. Swimming.
5. Hockey.
6. Dancing.
7. Music.
8. Tennis.
9. Golf.
10. Jumping.
11. Wrestling
12. Football.

PANTOMIMES

1. Dick Whittington
2. Robinson Crusoe
3. Jack and the Beanstalk
4. Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.
5. Sindbad the Sailor
6. Babes in the Wood
7. Cinderella
8. Aladdin

TREES THAT MENACE THE SOIL?

South Africa has few good timber trees of its own, so fifty years ago a forestry scheme was made with big plantations of gum trees, pines, and wattles. The gums were turned into mine props, the pines provided useful timber for building, and wattle bark was used for tanning leather.

Forestry experts, however, have now come forward with the charge that these trees are responsible for widespread soil erosion. Professor Cooper, of Rhodes University College, says that "Pines, gums, and wattles form hot, dry forests. They are destructive to bird and animal life. They do not produce moist, spongy soil but tend to make it friable and brittle and to increase the run-off during rains. Pine trees actually cause soil erosion".

The Union Forestry Department is not convinced that these trees poison the soil, but it has started an investigation.

VERY ODD

There was an old man of Devizes
Whose actions were full of surprises.
He wore on his head,
Three loaves of stale bread.
Trimmed with toadstools of all shapes and sizes.

"CHILDREN'S PAINTINGS OF THEATRE"

"Children's Paintings of the Theatre": an exhibition at the Geffrye Museum, Lodon. Miss Angila Baddeley, the actress is seen admiring some of the paintings after she had open the exhibition.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

By doing nothing we learn to do ill.

NOT SO EASY

You can have quite an amusing game with a wastepaper basket and some postcards.

Divide the postcards among your friends so that each has the same number. Then, about six feet from the basket, mark a line on which the players must stand. In turn each tries to throw his cards into the basket, which, although it seems easy, is really rather difficult.

The player who puts the largest number of cards in the basket is the winner.

ILLUMINATING

All around the insects buzzed,
In vain the men did side;
But finally when night came down,
"Peace at last", they sighed.
A firefly then hove into view
And every eye grew damp.
"It's no use trying to dodge this one—
He's searching with a lamp".

SAGE SAW

Pride and poverty are ill met yet often dine together.

A TIGHT FIT

Sammy simple was trying on his new shoes.

"I shall never get these shoes on", he gasped, "until I have worn them a day or two".

OH, MR. CAPTAIN

Groaned a dreamy sea captain one day,
"Now what will my passengers say?
They thought that this liner
Was going to China,
Instead, we've arrived at Bombay.

AN ATTEMPT TO CATCH MOON

In olden days there was no soap. How did boys make bubbles then? Well, they made soap-bubbles from soap-nut powder. If we dissolve soap-nut powder in water and blow air through a pipe there will swell a huge balloon which will rise in the air.

Once, in a certain town, there were mischievous boys. Among them Samy was the most mischievous.

One day Samy wished to catch the moon and said, "The moon will not come if I call her or if I offer her sweets. I shall myself go up to her and drag her down". The other three boys also made up their minds to catch the moon.

Samy asked the other boys to bring some soap-nut powder. They dissolved the powder in a huge water tank. Samy asked them to blow air through a pipe. They obyed his commands. First of all there were bubbles. Then there began to swell a large balloon which looked like a ball. Samy jumped upon it and sat on it. He asked his companions to blow air more swiftly.

The ball began to rise in the air. It went a far height. Seeing Samy on the ball his friends cried with fear and wonder. But Samy said that he would come soon with the moon. The ball came near to the moon. Samy overjoyed by the rising began to beat the balloon like a drum. Then the ball burst and down fell Samy.

Fortunately a cloud was moving and he was caught in the cloud. He remained in the cloud for four months eating birds.

One day the cloud came near a hill and Samy jumped upon a tree on the hill and came to his native town. He saw the tank. There was no water in it.

Afterwards Samy never attempted to do such a foolish thing again.

BAREFOOTED FOOTBALL

"C. N." of London reports:—

The Indian Soccer XI recently in England left an enduring impression on the minds of many who saw them play, for most of the Indian artists played the game barefooted! Accustomed as we are to stout football boots, the performance of the unshod visitors seems unbelievable.

Eastern players, however, nearly all play football barefooted, and it is a fact that some of the most famous of our own footballers began their game as barefoot ladies of remote Scottish towns and villages or of the English North. Among the most notable of the great unshod was John Goodall who, because he was born in London during a visit by his Scottish parents, was later claimed by the F A for England, for whom he played in a succession of matches against Wales, Ireland and his native Scotland. Normally he was a Preston North End player, after which he captained Derby County for many years, ending his career with Watford.

Goodall used to explain his mastery of the ball by saying that he "got the feel of it" by playing football barefooted regularly as a boy in Scotland. He used to add that when his first boys' team had a really important match he was careful to borrow his sister's boots!

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Refugee children belonging to different camps in Bombay had a gala time in a whole day excursion at Juhu. They have decided to plan a Refugee Children's Day or Week shortly.

All boys and girls are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to hear from you always, and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving Dada—"Gulistan"," Khar—Bombay 21.

Talking of Books—

U. S. FOURTH ESTATE AUTHORS

By Janet Sheps

LELAND STOWE

"MY book . . . is the kind of unpretentious, hurried history which foreign correspondents today write as they run, that is, history not only seen but felt and lived by the historian" In these words, Edmond Taylor, the author of a highly successful nonfiction volume, defined a relatively new American literary genre—personal journalism in book form. It is a genre which sprang into prominence in the 1930's and has since found a secure and apparently permanent place on the lists of virtually all American publishers.

Like the newspapermen of other countries, American journalists have long been interested in creative writing. The successful novelists who served their apprenticeships in the newspaper field are legion. What is new about the current trend is, in the first instance, its subject matter. For the journalists are achieving literary stature, not by letting their imaginations soar in areas far removed from their own field; they are creating books out of the stuff of their every day jobs, out of the world in which they live as trained observers.

Today's serious, factual analytical writing is a far cry from the kind of romantic writing associated wiith foreign correspondents in another epoch which ended in the 1920's. In effect, these men wrote adventure stories replete with incidents of violence, daring mystery and romance. Most of the stories were located in Africa, Asia or the Near East. Even when well written or based on good material (and some of the authors, such as Floyd Gibbons and William Seabrook, were accomplished writers), they nevertheless, tended to emphasise the strange and exotic. These writers did not try essentially to create understanding of differing customs in different parts of the world or to emphasise human similarities. The modern reporter, on the other hand, uses the method of an anthropologist, rather than a romancer. A. J. Leibling, an outstanding contemporary newspaperman and stringent critic of journalism, described the skilled modern reporter as one who "works with a brief repertory of serviceable words, none of which

JOHN DOS PASSOS

throb, but he knows where to find the right part of speech when he has to have it. His subject is an unheroic Everyman, whose fate might befall any reader".

Sheean And Gunther

Two books stand out as projections of the type. One, cast in the form of an autobiography, is by the European correspondent, Vincent Sheean. Called "Personal History", it was published in 1935. The second, John Gunther's political guide to Europe and Great Britain, was published in 1936 under the title, "Inside Europe".

Sheean's book is not so much a personal history as history from a personal point of view. Beginning as the stroy of his university and early newspaper days, it soon shifts to the important events he saw enacted during years of political and war reporting in Europe, Africa and the Near East However, he tells not only of battles negotiations and pivotal personalities, but also of a young reporter's sentiments and sensations, his mistakes and discomforts. The offort of this rather subjective method is to permit the reader to identify himself closely with events far outside his own immediate experience.

Quite different in pattern although similar in impact is John Gunther's "Inside Europe" which, according the author, was intended to be a "kind of political map or chart" of the contemporary world. It is an intensely

VINCENT SHEEAN

descriptive book, full of details. Taking each European country separately, Gunther describes the book of its land and people, explains its system of government, with a capsule history and some cogent statistics; interviews its leading statesmen and political figures and finishes with a summary of social, political and economic institutions and problems. It is as though an energetic, intensely curious student were writing a series of letters to an American friend with an equally strong thirst for well-assorted facts The writing is rapid, informal, and colourful. It is above all the work of an amazingly quick and tireless observer. Since then, Gunther has written three similar successors to "Inside Europe", on Asia, Latin America and most recently on the United States. Writing about his own country in "Inside USA", Gunther shows the same irrepressible spirit of critical candor as that with which he approached his studies of Europe and Asia. Besides being an almost encyclopedic collection of facts and statistics, it is a bold and original discussion of controversial problems.

Diplomats And Their Wives

As the shadow of World War II began to appear clearly on the horizon, public interest turned more and more from domestic to world affairs. Diplomats and their wives and daughters published their own versions of life behind the scenes in world capitals and speculated on the outcome. But it was not mere experience or even daring prophesy that distinguished the best writing on foreign affairs. The best books, and the most popular, were th e of the best reporters—men and women who took pains to see and describes faithfully the issues, places, important and humble people involved in every crisis. They presented history in the round, with a wealth of carefully selected details emphasising its importance, without sensationalism and at the same time illuminating its common-place reality.

World's Trouble Spots

The beginning of the war in Europe saw the publication of books by two notably gifted reporters—Pierre Van Paasen's "Days of Our Years" and "Strategy by Terror", by Edmond Taylor. Van Paasen was born in the Netherlands, educated in Europe for the Protestant clergy, but lived and worked in Canada and the United States for most of his professional life. Between 1924 and 1935 he was foreign correspondent for American newspapers and news bureaus, and within recent years he has become an American citizen had a practising clergyman as well as a writer. As befits a devout humanist, Van Paasen in "Days of Our Years" wrote an autobiographical treatise on peace and human dignity, as wel as a literate report on the world trouble spots. Like Sheean, he is an avowed idealist with an articulate individual political faith. He presents strong partisan opinions on

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

controversial questions without apology.

Edmond Taylor's book is narower in scope. It is not so much a broad picture of events as a well documented piece of inductive resoning. It is a penetrating interpretation of various pre-war European factions with an exposition of the way in which conflicting groups were seized and manipulated by the Germans for their own ends. Taylor traces the emotional roots of the war as he sees them from Munich to the invasions of Poland, delicately separating the complex strands of national opinion balancing social and economic causes with emotional necessities, bringing new dimensins and clarity to the definition of a nation's morale. Each expository chapter is illustrated with excerpts from his own diaries and his wife's and recapitulations of conversations with politicians, official observers and ordinary citizens. "Strategy of Terror" is an original, illuminating history and interpretation of the latent phase of the world war. Widely praised by critics and historians, it was one of the first books of its type to be reprinted in a 25-cent pocket edition.

Snow And Webb Miller

Outstanding creative journalists like Taylor and Van Paasen, with scores of other able journalist-authors like Leland Stowe, Edgar Mowrer, Edgar Snow, Webb Miler and Herbert L Matthews, contributed much to a real understanding in the United States of the issues at stake in Europe.

Especially effective was "Berlin

EDGAR SNOW

Diary", the story behind the news broadcasts of William Shirer, an American radio network correspondent who had lived in wartime Berlin, isolated by Nazi censorship. Shirer is a journalist of great courage, compassion and tenacity. The diaries which form the bulk of his book are rich in detail, crowded with simple, illuminating, honestly reported incidents. Besides its description of the brutal Nazi regime, "Berlin Diary" gives a fascinatingly coomplete picture of the life of foreign correspondents in a totalitarian country. Shirer shows his readers the newspaper, radio and magazine writers frm democratic countries stationed in Berlin, working tirelessly and resourcefully against almost insuperable odds to send out the whole truth about Germany, as they saw it.

With the entry of the United States into the war the energies of the nation's foremost reporters were concentrated on the battlefronts. It was not long before their experiences were translated into books as well as day-to-day reportage and magazine articles.

The war's most widely read observer was a reporter without any literary pretensions. Ernie Pyle wrote entirely for the daily press, said nothing momentous and supported no theses, except his faith in the humanity of the American fighting man. His books, covering the American forces in the African, European and Pacific theaters, are simply unedited collections of his daily newspaper dispatches full of names and addresses of individuals. Of Pyle's stories John Steinbeck wrote: "There are really two wars, and they have not much to do with each other. There is the war of maps and logistics, of balistics, armies divisions and regiments—and that is the generals' war. Then there is the war of homesick, weary, funny, violent, common men, who wash their socks in their helmets, and lug themselves through as dirty a business as the world has ever seen, and do it with humor and dignity and courage —and that is Ernie Pyle's war. He

(Continued on page 24)

ERNIE PYLE.

SRIMATI SAROJINI NAIDU: IN MEMORIAM

Let us talk it over—

The Bombay Government's decision to include physical culture as an examination subject in schools, while enthusing educational circles, is bound to create a flutter in the dovecotes of domestic world!

Far be it from my intention to accuse the parents in free India of being averse to physical education. They are certainly as good a set of patriots as the soap-box orators can be It would be hard to come across a parent who would not like to see his (or her) child grow into a strong and sturdy image of himself. To be sure any daughter of BHARATMATA would love to see her PYARA MUNNA blossom into a Gama or Kalloo, if not a Joe Louis. Poor soul! in her ignorance and illiteracy she does not even know of such giant athletes with whom our national champions can stand nowhere in comparison!!

Well then, why should the queen of the domestic kingdom be alarmed at so welcome a step taken by the people's Government? Forsooth, she will be at a loss to know as how to meet the extra demands which will be created by this new directive. As it is, the housewife finds it wellnigh impossible to keep reasonably satisfied the hunger of her children, what with the rations showing an incurable tendency for permutations and combinations of maize, milo, dust, stones and so on!

It is a herculean task for her to keep the wolf from door. Then there's no milk to be had even at the fancy of a rupee a seer, not to speak of butter and ghee which have become mere names. Supplementing the insufficient ration with vegetables and fruits, she dare not think of for the fear of snapping the purse strings in the process of loosening them! So, when things are so bleak, will she not dread the day when her young ones return home feeling ravenously hungry after getting a daily dose of physical culture at school? This is a fundamental problem and it is a great pity that it should have been overlooked!

There are then other aspects to the problem. It must be admitted that by making physical education an examination subject Government has given it the importance it deserves in the school curriculum. Nonetheless it should be seen that facilities and conditions afforded are commensurate with the new status it has now been given. As things stand today, we are facing a dearth of trained personnel who can be entrusted with the care of the children's physique. To overcome the shortage more training centres must be opened. At present the physical instructor is considered to belong to the lower ranks of the teaching hierarchy and his remuneration also is poor. If better persons are to be attracted to this line, conditions will have to be improved.

Secondly comes the problem of schools which can boast of their own playfields. Children are often made to do the physical exercises in small open spaces and sometimes even in the classrooms! We must have more open spaces. Muncipal gymnasiums, swimming baths, etc. Apart from this adequate funds should be made available to get the right type of equipment. In the absence of all these physical culture has become a farce. The students do it in a perfunctory manner, and there is a tendency to avoid it under some pretext or other Unfortunately, in this particular respect the parents are not altogether blameless. Instead of discouraging the tendency they often prevail upon the family doctor to recommend exemption on medical grounds

I am afraid girls and their mothers are greater offenders in this respect. They make a lot of fuss over the changes that occur in a girl as she enters her adolescene. These handicaps can be met with by means of effective propaganda. Nearly 50 p. c. of any school and college girls look like skeletons moving about with no vestige of youthful vivacity. As mothers of future generation their health should be given special attention, with individual and exceptional cases receiving due medical care. The medical examinations which are staged in our schools are a sham. They serve no purpose at all Ultimately it boils down to the plain fact that all these problems of health, food and medical aid must be taken together, otherwise it means waste of money and effort.

—Leela

(BY SHRI V. A. SUNDARAM)

The All-India Radio flashed the doleful news of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's death. The lovely roses in our garden smile not in the morning Sun They are drooping, as I look at them with tearful eyes Nature mourns on hearing the news of the demise of one of her passionate lovers. Ah! how Sarojini loved flowers of all hues, birds of all colours, animals of all kinds and men and women of all climes She was an Universal being. She was a great woman—perhaps the greatest woman of this generation born in our Motherland.

Sarojini symbolised the resurgence of Asian Womanhood. She was an embodiment of culture, charm and courtesy. For thirty years she was a force in Indian politics. She returned from London in 1915 and joined Mahatma Gandhi whose life was a poem. The young poet saw the fulfilment of all her girlish dreams in the radiant personality of Gandhiji. A poet loves beauty and Truth He worships at the shrine of Non-violence or Love. Sarojini found her God in Gandhiji, and from the day he landed in India to the day of his death she worshipped the golden image of her heart. Fifteen days ago when she silently received the summons from the king of kings, on her birthday, the bird flew from Lucknow to Rajghat in Delhi to bow in reverence before her master's shrine. "Your work is done, come back to me for rest", Bapu's spirit seems to have whispered into her ears. She pulled on for a few days and now she has gone and has emerged as a butterfly.

We shall not hear her sweet voice again. We shall not laugh with her any more. Only the other day on the occasion of the Lucknow University Jubilee she sent the audience into continuous peals of laughter. The vast assembly laughed and laughed as Her Excellency introduced in her own inimitable language the distinguished recepients of Honorary Degrees of the University. Sarojini radiated charm, wherever she went. She was a great traveller. India's Nightingale had flown over distant lands. America, Africa, Asia and Europe have heard her melodious voice. No woman in public life had that singular gift of speech as she had. She had inherited abundant humour too.

In Mahatma's Nursery

Mahatma Gandhi was her hero to the last. Often she followed faithfully her good shephered. She was with him in the Punjab in the dark desolate days of 1919; she was with Gandhiji in the 1940 Civil Disobedience Movement in the Darsana Salt raid: She was in prison in Yeravada and Ahmednagar in 1942. Whenever she felt weary and home-sick she ran to her Bapu, her spiritual father, for solace and comfort. I have watched her sobbing bitterly before Bapu on a wintry day in 1922, in the Sabarmati Ashram, pouring her woes to her master, friend and guide. She was so sad that day. Gandhiji moulded Sarojini into a more beauteous being than she was and no one knows the metamorphosis, as she did. Gandhiji was an exquisite gardner. He cultivated many a flower in his garden. Poet Sarojini was one of the loveliest flowers that smiled in Gandhiji's Nursery.

Only the other day she wrote a fine preface to Lord Pethick Lawrence's Book on Gandhiji. She wrote Shelleyan prose, rich with poetic thoughts. There was the perfume of the Indian champak in her songs and writings. Sarojini is dead, but her songs will live, for she was a poet of renown. Poets never die. They live in the hearts of living men and women. She is immortal like Rabindranath Tagore—her brother Poet.

In 1915, in the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress, amidst a galaxy of India's great men, I saw Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for the first time She spoke in the Congress. Her voice was like the tinkling of deep Temple bells on the classic shore of Ganga in Kashi. I was charmed with her magnetic personality. Year after year I heard her orations in the Congress at Lucknow, Calcutta, Amritsar, Madras, Belgaum and Bombay. Tens of thousands of people wondered on hearing her song-speeches. In 1922, during the Bardoli Satyagraha she came up all the way from South Malabar to salute her Master. Leaning gently on me, she walked along the platform and there was the Mahatma after his fast to have a look and hold a minute's chat with the sturdy Ali Brothers, who were passing through Bardoli in a prisoner's van

Sweet Sarojini

Sarojini spoke to me of the luxuriant palms in Malabar and the Sylvan settings and the beauty of the lagoons in the Fairyland of the South. She talked of lotus blossoms, of hills and dales and of Royal avenues of Jack and Bananas and stately elephants gliding along the sun-kissed roads from Cochin to Vykom. Sarojini was not a politician. She was pre-eminently a poet. She was a Prophet. She was a Singer. She loved to pipe a simple song for thinking minds. But her country's serfdom ached her heart. India demanded all her service. So she placed her varied gifts at the altar and struggled valiantly for India's emancipation. Sarojini was one of the bravest warriors that fought for freedom. She was like Byron in her love for Liberty. She was a Promethean. Her great spirit rebelled against injustice, oppression and tyranny. Thank God! she won freedom —victory—after untold sufferings and sacrifice. She saw her country free. The Gods in their infinite wisdom, chose her to rule over a province which she specially loved. She came to govern with her triune gifts of poetry politics and patriotism. Sarojini scattered her gifts in plenty over a smiling land and now that she has gone, we hope the golden seeds of music and poetry, of love and liberty, of light and laughter will sprout over all places where she trod, and blossom in God's good time, for the good and glory of India.

We shall from this day call the flower that smiles near Gandhiji's Smarak Tablet, as 'Sweet Sarojini'. Verily Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was a flower that was not born for death. She is amongst the Immortals of our Country.

A group photo of leaders of All-India Dig. Jain Mahila Parishad held at Sholapur recently. Smti. Lilawati Munshi is third from left and Smti. Brajbaladevi of Arrah who presided is next to her.

COOKERY NOTES

Indian Sweets

MEETHA GAJAR: These days gajar (carrots) is available in plenty and cheap too. There are two varieties, the BILAYALI and the DESHI as the vendor calls them. Choose the latter one for it is definitely sweeter in taste though a bit paler than the former in colour. Sort out the tender ones and wash well in water. Dry up before grating. Keep ready 2 cups of milk, 3/4 cup of sugar ½ tablespoonful powdered ILAICHI and a handful each of sliced almonds and raisions.

Heat half a cup of good quality ghee in a pan and add 1 lb. of grated carrots. Cook until tender and see that there is no water. Allow to cool. Then add the milk and place on fire till the milk evaporates Now add sugar and cook for 10 to 15 minutes stirring all the while. Remove into a plate while slightly warm. Sprinkle on top the remaining masala. You'll be surprised to get such a savoury dish out of the proverbial horse-feed!

SOOJI HALWA: For a pound of suji take ½lb. of sugar (or a little more according to taste). Prepare a thick syrup by adding to the sugar a cup of water.

Heat about ½ lb. of ghee in a pan and stir into it the sooji for about 5 minutes. Sprinkle some milk and stir again and then add the syrup gradualy and cook till the hulwa leaves the side of the pan. Add powdered ilaichi raisins and sliced almonds before serving.

U. S. FOURTH ESTATE AUTHORS

(Continued From Page 23)

knows it as well as anyone and writes about it better than anyone else"

Documentary Journalism

Even without the importance and fascination of recent world events, which created such enormous interests in the subjects newspapermen wrote about, it is logical that a major school of writers should have developed, sooner or later, out of American journalism. The newspaper field has been closely linked with the American literary world for many years. As a large country with many newspapers, the United States has plenty of jobs for reporters, and, traditionally, a large number of American novelists and other creative writers first earn their livings at newspaper work. Others turn to journalism after they have established reputations as novelists. Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, John Steinbeck and many other successful American novelists acted as war correspondents, for example.

There are, in fact, important journalistic elements in the type of creative writing done by such writers of the so-called post-war (World War I) realist school as Dos Passos and Hemingway. Their books are noteworthy for the absence of glamorization of their characters and the convincing rhythm of their dialogue. Moreover, these writers use the reporters' technique of introducing small background details into scenes of crisis or violence, reenforcing dramatic validity with the borrowed conviction of commonplace experience. As a method of documentary journalism this is the backbone of intelligent, selective description which gives ordinary readers, no matter how restricted their personal experiences, emotional understanding of the unescapable reality of far-off problems.

LEARNING BY ANALYSIS

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THIRTY years ago there were rather few professional analysists. They were highly qualified people, open capable of turning their hands to a variety of tasks. To-day, many thousands of people are doing routine analysis. As a rule, they learn rather few methods, and, although skilled, many of them are by no means so good all round as their predecessors. This is partly due to the war, partly to the fact that semi-skilled Labour is cheaper than highly-skilled. Nevertheless, some of them are interested in their profession, and keen to master it if they get the chance. It is for them that I write.

One important method, called Polarography, was invented by Heyrovsky in Czechoslovakia. Drops of mercury are slowly run into a solution, with a pool of mercury at the bottom, and a gradually increasing electric potential applied. When the potential reaches a certain value, a chemical reaction starts, and the potential stays steady until all of some particularly substance has been transformed. The amount can be estimated with considerable accuracy, and a number of different substances can be measured in the same solution.

"Partition Chromotography"

The whole process can be carried out on a tenth, or even a hundredth of a cubic centimetre, and the entire apparatus can be reduced to the size of an ordinary camera. The method has been particularly valuable in cases of industrial poisoning. For example, on a cubic centimetre (say 15 drops) of blood, one cannot merely detect a ten-thousandth of a milligram of lead, but even measure the amount fairly accurately. The method was invented some 30 years ago, but was only taken up in Britain and America just before 1939. Soviet chemists began using it rather earlier. I do not know how extensively it is being employed in British industrial chemistry, but there is no doubt that its use will spread.

A method which is proving enormously useful in bio-chemistry is "partition chromotography", invented by Consden, Gordon and Martin, at Leeds. If you spill ink on blotting paper, you may find that some of the colouring matters in the ink go further than others before they are stopped. If you put a drop of a solution on a strip of absorbent paper, and then arrange that a current of solvent shall soak gently down i t,you will very often find that the substances have moved through different distances. and have been separated.

The method has been specially applied to the 20 or so amino-acids which are formed when a protein is digested. A drop of the solution is put near one corner of a square of filter paper. Then one edge of the paper is put in a trough of phenol with water dissolved in it, the other edge hanging down. The solvent runs down the paper and carries different substances for different distances. The paper is then dried, and the same thing repeated, using a solution of water in Collidine. It is dried again, and if sprayed with Ninhydrin, which gives a colour with all amino-acids, a pattern of spots is revealed. Each spot represents a different substances. Some are carried far by the phenol, some by the Collidine, and conversely.

The method is extraordinarily delicate. The constituents of a protein can be determined on a fifth of a milligram. Where the methods used when I taught bio-chemistry needed several pounds, that is to say, some million times as much abnormal substances, or a lack or excess of normal ones, can be detected in a single drop of blood or urine. It is not so easy to find exactly how much of each substances there is. Martin is now developing a polarographic method for this purpose. Paper chromotography has also been used for a great variety of other organic mixtures. It separates the different constituencies as surely as the older methods such as distillation, and does so without damaging them.

Radio-Active Elements

An entirely different method was invented in Denmark by Hevesy, a Magyar who went there between the Soddy showed that there are radio-active elements which behave just like ordinary stable ones being precipitated along with them by ordinary chemical agents. We now know that the differences between the radio-active elements and the ordinary ones are confined to the nucleus of the atom, while the chemical properties depend on the electrons surrounding it. Atoms which only differ in this way are called isotopes.

Radio-active atoms can be detected in extremely small amounts. In fact, one can detect a single atom, when its nucleus explodes. At first the method could only be applied to heavy elements which had naturally radio-active isotopes. To-day radio-active isotopes, of almost all elements have been made, many of them as by-products from atomic piles, and this method of analysis has been used on a great scale, especially in America

Let us see how it works out in practice. We have a solution containing among other things a little phosphate. We add a very small amount of sodium phosphate, containing radio-active phosphorus. We then try to separate all the phosphorus by a series of precipitations. At the end, we analyse our precipitate in the usual way. And we also measure the radio-activity of the precipitate. If it only contains say 80 per cent of the added radio-active phosphorus, we know just what correction to make. Our analytical method has missed 20 per cent of the phosphate in the solution.

Biological Applications

The biological applications have been much more interesting. Thirty years ago, some biochemists were saying that though one could treat the chemical changes going on in a living body statistically, one would never know where a particular atom of carbon or nitrogen came from. Some scientists, and particularly those who have been infected with "positivistic" philosophy, are very fond of saying, "we shall never know", when the correct statement is "we do not yet know." In this case they were certainly wrong. You give a rabbit a dose of radio-active phosphate, and kill it a week later. Even in an adult rabbit, let along a growing one, some of the radio-phosphorus atoms have got into the bone and a splinter of bone is so radio-active that it will fog a photographic plate. A few weeks later, some of the radio-phosphorus has come out of the bone, and it will go on doing so throughout the rabbit's life, which is not shortened or made unhappy by a small dose. In fact, the bones, even of a full-grown animal are not dead structures laid down once for all. They are taking part in the life process, exchanging atoms with other parts of the body. Of course the same process goes on in other living tissues more rapidly.

This method has even been applied to paper chromotography. You give a rat a particular food substance containing radio-active carbon or nitrogen. Later on you kill it and analyse a sample of one of its organs. And you find out not only into which organs the food went, but how it was shared between the substances in these organs. Such methods as these are giving us new knowledge about all kinds of objects, from men and mushrooms to castings and meteorites.

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA

BY WALTER DURANTY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE WRITER is a noted authority on Russia, whose major language he speaks fluently, following the assignment there as resident correspondent for "The New York Times" from 1921 to 1934. He visited the U. S. S. R. frequently thereafter as roving European correspondent for "The Times" up to 1939 and for the North American Newspaper Alliance until 1941. He has written extensively on this specialised subject, his books including, "I Write As I Please", "One Life One Kopock", "The Kremlin and the People" and in 1944, "U. S. S. R." He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished foreign reporting in 1932.

THE two leading Soviet newspapers, "Pravda" (Truth), mouthpiece of the Russian Communist Party, and "Izvestia" (News), mouthpiece of the Soviet Government, now reach New York by air mail four or five days after publication, where they sell for slightly less than 3 cents a copy.

Persual of these papers is rewarding although neither rates very high by the standards of Western European or American journalism. The editorials are dull and prosy and tend to resemble sermons—with exhortations and texts. Most of the reporting is flat and colourless—for reasons which escape me, because Russian reporters can write as well as anyone if they get the chance.

Some Exceptions

Exceptions are rare, although there was one in a recent issue which reached me and which, incidentally, disproves the idea that nothing but shining praise of the regime appears in the Russian Press. This particular article detailed a trans-Siberian railroad journey, told how the passengers suffered and what they said about it and what the conductor said back—and gives a sharp and vivid picture.

The lights went out and the heat went off and the ventilation system stuck in fine new all-steel cars, simply because no one had bothered about the quality of the leather driving-belts which broke like paper—a mere trifle, beneath the notice, as the writer says, of the high and mighty Ministry of Railroad Transportation. Told in the manner of "Because of the nail.. the kingdom was lost", it is a good and effective piece.

So was the account of the sorrows of the champion skater in the Ural city of Sverdlovsk who broke six pairs of new skates one after the other and 23 pairs the next day, and was not comforted to learn that things were just as bad with the new issue of skis!

Call To Nations

Both these papers are four-page issues with six wide columns per page of clear, well-set type. In both Russian newspapers the title is set above the leading editorial, two columns wide, which always appears on the left side of the front page. Over the title, both papers run in small type the slogan "Uroletariats of all Countries, Unit", with the difference that "Pravda" only says it once, underlined in Russian, whereas "Izvestia" repeats it 14 times in all the major languages of the Soviet Union.

"Pravda" carries no advertisements at all and "Izvestia" only prints brief announcements of radio programmes and the Moscow theatres. Neither newspaper makes any effort to entertain or amuse its readers; instruction, information, exhortation, advice, criticism and encouragement are the foods from which the daily dish is cooked as plain (and usually as dull) as porridge, rarely with even a photograph to add flavour.

A full quarters of both papers—page 4—is devoted to foreign cable news, sometimes supplemented by semi-editorial comments by air mail or cable on page 3. Foreign news is objectively presented but there is as strong a slant against Western "imperalists" and "warmongers" as the West makes against Russian Communists and their aim and actions.

Since January 1, two-thirds of the front pages of "Pravda" and "Izvestia" have been consecrated—I use the world deliberately—to reports or letters to Stalin from all parts of the USSR, sent by Government or party organisations, large and small, by collective farms and factories, by country or provincial councils, and even by the governing bodies of federal units like Estonia or Latvia.

The documents follow an identical pattern: They are addressed to "The President of the Council or Ministers of the USSR, Comrade Stalin, Joseph Vissarionovich", and begin "Dear Joseph Vissarionovich, we inform you...." then go on to state that the signatories have surpassed the 1948 programme of production, construction and cost-reduction by such-and-such amounts, pledging themselves to maintain and increase their achievements in 1949. They generally conclude with a wish for Stalin's health and salutations to the Communist Party.

Confident Tone

The reports, expressed in plain facts and figures, are so varied and widespread as to give solid foundation for Soviet boasts that 1948 put the country ahead of pre-war levels in almost all branches of production, and to justify the hope that the post-war five-year plan, now entering its fourth year, may be completed before the end of 1950. It is interesting to note that the federal unit of White Russia (Byelorussia), which lost 20 per cent (dead) of its 10,000,000 population during the war and was completely devastated, now has rebuilt all its 11,000 schools and has provided living quarters for more than 3,000,000 inhabitants. There is no mistaking the cheerful and confident tone of this and similar reports.

Two points are noteworthy about these documents in general. First, that none of them mentions any danger or fear of future war, not even referring to the possibility. Second, one has the strong impression that the reports are given to Stalin like offerings to the high priest of a vast new cult. The parallel between Bolshevism (Russian Communism) and religion has been drawn often, but it has never shown itself so clearly as at present, in many different ways.

Thus, one of the letters to Stalin is from the Society of Soviet Composers, who pledge themselves to shun the example of highfaluting ultra-modern foreign music and devote their efforts to simple, genuine, popular Russian composition, in accordance with orders from on high, (i.e., the Central Committee of the Communist Party). Similarly, the All-Union Academy of Science announces the ex-communication of foreign honorary or correspondent members, including the American geneticist Herman George Miller, for having ventured to question the dogma of the Central Committee that the Russian scientist Michurian was right and that Mendel, Morgan and even Darwin were wrong.

To tell the truth, it is not surprising that the primitive and superstitious masses of Tsarist Russia should find in Bolshevism a substitute for their old religions, or that the Bolshevik leaders should utilize such obvious means of increasing their influence and authority.

Another pointer along the same road is the stress laid upon the 25th Anniversary Commemoration of Lenin's death, and upon the development of Party and non-Party groups for discussion and study of the life and works of Lenin and Stalin and their application to questions of the day. In the current newspapers there is constant reference to these "Polit-Schools" as they are called.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

From Our Correspondent

Illusion Of Economy In Government Expenditure

THE BATTLE over the Central Budget dominated the week in New Delhi. On one side, it was asserted that the Central Budget was a widely unbalanced budget and that there was an uncovered deficit of Rs. 341.1 crores on the Capital account, which meant that the budget was unbalanced to the extent of Rs. 133.65 crores.

The protagonist of this view, Mr. E. P W. da Costa was devastating. Writing editorially in "The Eastern Economist", he said: "We can find no explanation except the fact that the Finance Minister has been unable to resist the pressure of some of his colleagues and Provincial Governments that imagine the Central Exchequer, because it is provided with a 'deus ex machina' in the form of a Currency Printing Press, is a bottomless pit from which resources can endlessly be drawn. There is obviously likely to be a political set-back, if large productive schemes are halted, and, in full view of a general election, which may be only eighteen months off, a little sacrifice of economic rectitude to political advantage comes naturally to the mind of men."

Votes And Economic Progress

"Politically, it is all easily explained —the extravagance of the administration, the food subsidies, the lavish expenditure on development—vaguely defined—as well as refugees and smaller things. A country whose Government depends on votes cannot, because of that fact, pursue a completely consistent economic policy. We understand that clearly enough. But will votes be retained merely by a vast display of Government expenditure, without the substance of economic progress being anywhere secured?"

The Finance Minister did not accept this view. If he did not succeed in his borrowing programme, he had the cash balances to balance his capital budget.

There is yet another view point, which Dr. John Matthai has accepted, although Dr. da Costa has not referred to it. The arch-stone of Dr. John Matthai's anti-inflation policy is to postpone all available expenditure.

Let me analyse the development expenditure, both revenue and capital, to show that this dictum has been flouted by some of the colleagues of the Finance Minister. The development expenditure in 1949-50 of the Holy Trinity, which till recently used to be three in one, namely Agriculture, Education and Health is as follows:—

AGRICULTURE
Rs. 62.37 lakhs Revenue
Rs. 67.80 lakhs Capital

Rs. 130.17 lakhs Total.

EDUCATION
Rs. 312.18 lakhs Revenue
Rs. 136.00 lakhs Capital

Rs. 448.18 lakhs Total.

HEALTH Rs. 89.04 lakhs Revenue.

Some of the development projects of the Education Ministry are worth a mention!

1.	Anjuman-e-Tarake-e-Urdu	.40	lakhs
2.	Banasthli Vidya Pith	1.25	„
3.	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan	.40	„
4.	National Cultural Trust	1.00	„
5.	Basic Education	5.00	„
6.	Preparation of text books on Federal languages	.50	„
7.	Adult Education	9.00	„
8.	Central Board of Physical Education	.25	„
9.	Grants to Music Colleges	.50	„
10.	Tamil Academy, Chepauk	.75	„
11.	Grant for Education Schemes	1,36.00	„
		1,55.05	lakhs

Burden On Tax-Payer

THIS random sampling will cost the Indian tax-payer over a crore and a half. Assuming that the British neglected education in India, will it have much difference if the adult education scheme, estimated to cost a crore of rupees were held over till the Financial crisis were over, or the grants to cultural organisations were postponed. It is no secret in New Delhi that he and his Ministry have stood out against proposals for reduction in expenditure both on staff and schemes of so called development. The point at issue, however, is that all this, being avoidable expenditure, should have been postponed.

Provision has been made for a large number of Agriculture research schemes. From the time of the Linlithgow Commission on Agriculture, literally crores have been spent on agriculture research, and a large volume of literature on the results has been produced. Two British experts, meanwhile had toured the country and a third, an American is shortly arriving to suggest ways and means of reaching the result of this result to the Cultivator. The moot point is how far this research has benefited agriculture. Increasing dependence on foreign imports to feed ten per cent of India's population should provide some emotional comfort to the tax-payer, who has to shell out more and more money to feed the vested interests.

Economy Committee's Findings

MR. B. SHIVA RAO, in the course of the general discussion of the Budget, had urged that the interim reports of the Economy Committee should be placed before the ministries concerned. The step suggested by Mr. Shiva Rao would provide the most powerful handle to the Ministries to destroy the Economy Committee's recommendations. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Labour have been fighting tooth and nail against the Economy Committee's report. The Government itself, sidetracked the Report by appointing the Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Committee on the reorganisation of the Secretariat. The Standing Committee, as a rule, never differ from the Ministry they are attached to. The case of Employment Exchanges should illustrate the point. The Ministry of Labour has exhibited its keenest anxiety to make them permanent. The Economy Committee, on the other hand, has made the following recommendations in their regard:

"Taking an overall picture it will be fully recognised that this branch has been set up on an elaboarte scale, and although such time and labour have gone to its build-up, it appears to be a costly luxury. Recently a conference of provincial Labour Ministers was held and it is understood that it recommended that in order t. tackle the unemployment problem successfully and to help the scheme of industrialisation the Employment Exchange organisation may be put on a permanent basis, but as primarily it is the provinces that are interested in its activities they should be brought under the control of the provinces and managed by them. This will mean that they will not be maintained on the same lavish scale. It was felt that the results obtained were incommensurate with the expenditure incurred which tallies with the conclusions reached above. The general sense of the meetings of the provincial representatives therefore was that this organisation should exist on a permanent basis in a more simplified form with some centralised co-ordination."

"We recommend, therefore, that this organisation should either be curtailed entirely except for the requirements of the centrally administered areas, or be handed over to the provinces. The centre should , however, make itself responsible for co-ordination and for assisting in maintaining a uniformly high standard of efficiency."

"It is probable that the Provinces will also require considerable subventions from the Centre in maintaining the Exchanges. Their present contribution is about 40 per cent. The first decision to be taken, therefore, is whether the Government of India consider such an organisation essential If they are to meet a substantial portion of its cost, there will be case for retaining it under the Centre. The other alternative seems to be to refuse subventions and to let the subject be a Provincial one, pure and simple except for Central coordination."

Permanent Scheme

THE Standing Advisory Committee for the Labour Ministry at a meeting held here on March 6, approved of the proposals for a permanent scheme for the employment exchanges and for extension of the present training facilities. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 148 lakhs in 1949-50 as against the budget provision of 254 lakhs and revised estimates of 157 lakhs in 1948-49.

First issue is whether the Labour Ministry had appraised its own Standing Committee, of the recommendations of the Economy Committee. According to lobby reports it did not The Ministry has done one better Having secured the verdict of its own Standing Committee in its favour, it is going before the Standing Finance Committee to obtain its sanction, and thereby completely nullify the recommendations of the Economy Committee before it was even examined by the Finance Ministry. This is, however, purely an argument. The Standing Committee's verdict would not have been a different one even if the Economy Committee's report had been placed before it. The Members of Standing Committee, sitting in Parliament, have approved of the Government's anti-inflation policy, the cornerstone of which is to postpone all avoidable expenditure. They, sitting in the Standing Committees have approved of the Ministries proposals to include avoidable expenditure in the 1949-50 budget. And they sitting in the Standing Finance Committee have committed the Government to that expenditure. They do not like to be on wrong side of any one. As the Prime Minister correctly stated, they criticise the Government, when the Government do not retrench staff and they will criticise the Government, when they do so. In one case they want to be on the right side of the tax-payer and in the other case with the staff. In the las. analysis, the members and the Ministers belong to the same Party. In the last analysis again, the whole budget discussion is a sort of a show. There has never been any intention to reduce or modify the budget provision. Even the old pretext of moving cut motions hove been discarded this year. Opinion here is that, unless the Ministers themselves are actuated by a desire to effect economies, there shall be no reduction in the Government's expenditure.

PT. NEHRU AND NATIONAL LANGUAGE

(Continued From Page 8)

not prevent Hindi from occupying its natural place

Technical Words

Pt. Nehru has expressed his horror at some of the recent attempts to coin technical words. But it is not the fault of Hindi, nor is the problem peculiar to Hindi. The number of technical and scientific words runs into lakhs and no Indian language possesses them, for no Indian language was so far used for technical and scientific purposes. The newly coined words naturally cannot have a history behind them. It behoves the Central Government to appoint a Committee to go into the matter and suggest how technical and scientific words should be coined for all-India use.

Pt. Nehru has also indirectly hinted at the ornate and artificial style of some Hindiwallas. But it is the direct reaction of the attempt of Hindustaniwallas to artificially and forcibly Persianise the language. One artificiality has given rise to another artificiality. The cure lies not in continued insistence on Hindustani, but in accepting the just claim of Hindi.

Midway Style

Pt. Nehru has said that it is not very material whether the national language is called Hindi or Hindustani, "except for the fact that every word has a history behind it and connotes something very definite, which limits its meaning", and then has recommended the name Hindustani. Now what is the history behind this name? Without going into details, it may be said that 'Hindustani' was the name given by the British to the language of the Muslim ruling class and it was synonymous with Urdu. And that is why the Concise Oxford Dictionary maintains: "Hindustani—language of Mohamedan conquerors of Hindustan, Urdu". We all very well know which language passed for Hindustani in the Army, in All-India Radio and in other Departments of the Central Government as long as the British were here, and which language is still being used by the B.B.C. for its 'Hindustani' broadcasts. The recent attempts of Hindustaniwallahs to change the association of the word have not been successful (the people of Bihar will remember what sort of language was propagated under the name of Hindustani in Bihar during the regime of the last Congress Ministry). Do we want the name of the national language of free India to have this history and meaning behind it? Can the inner content of the language be the same whether it is named Hindi or Hindustani? I

Regional Script

Pt. Nehru's indecision and confusion of thought is most in evidence in the matter of script. He admits that Devnagri will be the 'dominant' script. But what exactly does he mean by it? Will it be taught to everyone as the federal script? If so, there remains no justification for recognising Urdu script also, and only the Urdu script of all the Indian scripts, for "presentation of documents and other papers." Those who may desire to learn the Urdu script in addition to Devnagri can certainly learn it, but it should have nothing to do with the national script Devnagri or arrrangements for teaching Devnagri all over the land. If he means that those who desire may learn (and inevitably also use) the Urdu script in place of Devnagri, what will be the common script? Will not 'national language' lose all meaning then? Pt. Nehru has himself spoken of the unifying influence of a single script in the Army. The Advisory Board of Education of Pakistan has recommended that all the regional languages be written in the Arabic script, which will have the effect of replacing the Bengali script by the Arabic. It is wrong to replace any regional script without the consent of the people concerned, but the principle is unchallengeable. In India, to recognise two scripts for the national language will be a most retrograde step. Rather it is desirable that Devnagri be adopted for Urdu as a first step towards having a single script for all the Indian languages. Again, by 'dominant script' does Pt. Nehru mean that Devnagri will be exclusively used in all state work? If so, there is no meaning in recognising also the Urdu script. If either script may be used in state work, both must be taught as federal script to the people. But Pt. Nehru admits that it will be too much of a burden. Nor is there the least justification on any ground whatsoever for teaching both. With the implications of recognising both scripts, we may as well cease dreaming of a national language.

Roman Script

To cap the above, Pt. Nehru has added a rider about the Roman script which makes confusion worse confounded. No, Roman script has absolutely no place in the context of the national language. The unity which the Roman script gave to the Army was not a peculiarity of the Roman script, just as much as it was not a peculiarity of Urdu which was taught in the Roman script to the Army. Hindi in Devnagri would have achieved the same purpose, and much more easily. The fact is that it was never given a chance.

It is evident that there is no ground for opposing Hindi. Nor does the demand for the recognition of Hindi in Devnagri as the national language go contrary to the Congress constitution or to the rules of procedure of the Consembly. When the Congress recognised Hindustani (Hindi and Urdu) both scripts, it was firstly, also the Congress of what is now Pakistan (which has decided upon Urdu as its national language and the Arabic as its national script). Secondly, by so doing it compromised with communalism in language, with the results we know. Let us not repeat the mistake. We appeal to Pt. Nehru to respect the wishes of the people. The recent gallop poll conducted by the Patrika in which more than 75% voted for Hindi and Devnagri is an index of what the people want. Pt. Nehru has given the caption 'Democracy and Language' to his article. Democracy means that the will of the majority should prevail. Otherwise it won't function and will lose its meaning. If the majority should not impose Hindi in Devnagri on the minority for some reason, can the minority impose its Hindustani and both scripts on the majority? Let us not copy Pakistan whose ruling class has for political and communal reasons imposed Urdu on its people a majority of whom speak Bengali.

SHORT STORY:

PATRIOTS

Did Bala know what he was dying of or for? Did he understand freedom, imperialism, non-violence, Section 144, Martial law? Did the country love him? What has the country done for him that he should die for it? Did he die for something—or did he just die?.....

By Rajendra Shankar

THERE they were—Bala and Lallu, two young boys, and Tommy the dog friends and beggars all. They sat on the lee-side of a tree to avoid sudden whiffs of breeze that raised trails of dust. Bala opened a packet of bread crumbs. Lallu nursed a wound on the foot while Tommy sprawled near, his head tucked between the forepaws. At the crackle of paper its ears cocked up and an eye peered open.

The dry crusts were delicious to the three friends. thoaroughly stream three trends. thoroughly stream in stomach. The tenacious crusty obduracy made the chewing enjoyable and of long duration.

"Bala!" said Lallu between mouthfuls, "Shall we go to another place?"

"We might, but how shall we take Tommy in the train! We can't leave him behind, can we?"

"No. Besides, somehow, we always come back to this tree. Oh, these flies!" Lallu snapped at them and a few crumbs fell away Tommy lurched forward, looked at Lallu and went back to his own share. "We will stay here, Bala, and never leave Tommy behind." said Lallu with an air of finality.

A formation of planes thundered overhead. Bala, Lallu and Tommy traced them across the sky with their eyes. A mob was approching in the distance shouting slogans.

"Jai Hind!" What does it mean, Bala?"

"It means Swaraj."

"What is Swaraj?"

"Why, you skunk, you don't even know that. It means all the English will go, the police will go, the prisons will go, the schools will go...."

"Go! Where?"

"Oh, anywhere, away out of Bombay. Then we could walk all over the town without fear and eat anything we liked. No schools, no scowls — just Swaraj. You would get anything you wanted — free!"

"But we have all we want. We go where we like, do what we like, bathe when we like and who cares...."

Bala got up and moved towards the road. Lallu limped behind. Tommy followd leisurely "Hurry up Lallu, there is such a big crowd."

They saw a big procession of boys and men, lively beaming expressions, a flag held aloft by a youth, all crying themselves hoarse with 'Jai Hind', 'Inquilab Zindabad' ....

Bala walked by the side of the youth leading with the banner, Lallu imped close behind while Tommy, now all excitement, ran back and forth outside the moving throng.

●

At a crossing the crowd was stopped, and ordered to disperse. They began to shout and scream with livid faith in the force of slogans, nothing seemed to resist this threatening volcano. The police opened fire, the volcano erupted. Stones and brickbats answered bullets. The police ran for shelter, the crowd lurched forward with fury, trampling its own dead and wounded. Bala caught the staggering youth with the banner to steady him. The youth shouted "Jai Hind" and held the flag aloft, blood tricklung down his elbow from the crushed hands.

A military lorry came round and fired a salvo. Boys and men were mowed down. Stones shattered the windglass of the lorry. The youth with the flag, went limp and sank, the banner was besmeared with blood. The lorry thundered past killing and crushing. Bala wrenched the flag from the crushed and bleeding hands of the dead, lifted it high and shouted "Jai Hind!" The fleeing crowd stopped and gave a thundering echo. Bala rushed forward waving the flag in the very faces of the approaching soldiers shrieking "Jai Hind!" at the top of his voice. Many guns barked out at once. Riddled with holes Bala collapsed, his last "Jai Hind"! gurgling out with blood spurting through his moving lips. Tomy, scared, ran towards an approaching lorry, Lallu rushed limping to save him but stumbled. The lorry crushed Tommy and lumbered on, bullets sped over Lallu's head and bit deep into staring walls.

Lallu collected affectionately the mangled body of Tommy and carried it to the side of the road He sat there mute, slowly patting what was left of h" friend and watched as lorry after lorry passed laden with armed soldiers. "Jai Hind"! he muttered at last, tears welling up, "They are all going away. The police is already gone. Now we'll have Swaraj"!

All was quiet once more. The road was littered with the dead and the wounded. Lallu carried Tommy and squatted near Bala. The flag was crushed beneath him. A pool of blood had caked over it. Suddenly Lallu was conscious of a motley crowd round him. Some one was speaking with emotion:

'See, a beggar has shed his blood for the country, for freedom. The flag is drenched with the blood of freedom loving Indians. Even a beggar does not beg but fights for the freedom of his country. Today we realise how great even patriotic beggars can be. They feel happy on an empty stomach, remain unabashed without clothes. This brat has shown us how to fight the battle of freedom. We are no cowards, we can bare our chests in front of raining bullets. We cannot die, even if we may not live. Swaraj...."

"Jai Hind"! cried Lallu. All turned and looked at him. He was covered with blood. sympathetic hands raised him up. "I am not hurt," he said, and then looking around, "I want my friends, give me Swaraj...."

"Poor child," sobbed an old man with white beard, "he is terribly shocked." They patted and tried to console him as he wailed. "I want Bala, give me Swaraj — I want my Tommy, Jai Hind! where is Swaraj? Why don't you....?'

Some shots were fired, lorries lumbered towards the place. The street was once more deserted. Lallu huddled close to his friends and muttered: "Oh Bala, it has not worked, they are not yet all gone....Dont't worry, I will wait, till Swaraj comes and I have you both back...."

●

It was a quiet grim Sunday morning. The old man stopped his companion near the tree and said: "This is where the beggars lived. I always think of them when I pass this way, and also the touching way the newspapers wrote of them. 'This is the boy of an Indian,' it wrote, 'who died with "Jai Hind" on his lips. Did he know what he was dying of or for? Did he understand freedom, patriotism, imperialism, revolution, non-violence, naval strike, section 144, curfew order, martial law? Did anyone care to tell him of such things? Did he love his country? Did the country love him? What has the country done for him that he should die for it? Did he die for something — or did he just 'DIE'?....'

The poor old man could speak no more, the voice was croked. They slowly moved away.

On the lee-side reclined Bala and Lallu, Tommy dozing nearby. The two chuckled at what they heard.

"See Lallu," said Bala, 'how much honoured we are in death than in life, and to think there are millions of us still crawling for crumbs even after Swaraj has come. But why was your name not mentioned and Tommy's? And of what avail those big words when people starve and their hearts are torn with sorrow or malice? And this sentimental old fool, who never threw a crumb at us what is biting him....?"

"Bala, he is a nice man — he actually spoit his beard when he cuddled me."

"That's all very well, but why a volley of questions? We were human and like all children we could run, shout and play, couldn't we? No body cared for us, but we looked for kindness in everybody. I couldn't stand and see our flag fall and our side lose. If another boy could carry it, why couldn't I? We felt so swell The soldiers looked keenly at me when they took aim. I can clearly see those great white men looking with triumph from behind the safety of their guns Do you remember how the crowd stopped and seemed to take notice of us for the first time? What a thrill it was! But then what is so strange about it?"

"Now, now! where were you when the grand speech was being made? Didn't I tell you?"

"No, I had at once been projected to an awe-inspiring place to report out there was a huge crowd and lots of troubles. Visitor, like me had come from all over India and were eating everything up. It was so cold, for we stood in nothing but our naked souls. Then a wonderful being appeared. In a sweet musical voice he explained that we had all been admitted to his realm as a special privilege for had we not given proof of our courage and detachment, like true Indians, by refraining from food and the lure of life, and then....Oh look! there he is swooping down on us now...."

●

"You beloved of the Heaven," floated a musical voice, "you are true patriots for you love this spot under the tree more than many love their country. But come, shun this illusion of attachment to worldly things. We have trees in Heaven under which you can follow your vocation. Case Liberty? Equality and Fraternity!"

"What names are these?" querried Lallu, awed and surprised.

"Why my cherub! This big fellow is Liberty because he sought liberation first, you, my innocent, are Equality because you can give equal love to man and dog, and this four footer is Fraternity, because it can fraternise anyone who loves and feeds it."

Bala smiled. Lallu limped. Tommy wagged its tail.

A strong whiff of breese raised its trail of dust

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

"AMTI CULTURE— CUTLET CULTURE"

(Continued From Page 2)

low me", said the Babuji, "Would you like one ready prepared?" From the capacious folds of his toga he produced a dainty little silver box inside which were arranged prepared pans. Earrings took one, chewed it caressingly and seizing the ash-tray spat into it.

Sartorial Elegance toying with a cutlet shrank further into his seat. "What a good thing it would be?" I suggested, loud enough for him to hear. "If we provided cuspidors as they do in America?" The train slowed down. "Where will they wash their hands?" I asked the manager. "We provide soap, sir but no towels", he said. "In the toilet room." Three gentlemen wended their way there but I can assure you that amti-culture drips, drips, drips. Any way long live the tnalis! They are popular in our dining cars. But would it not be as well if we learned some better methods of dining in public?"

IN THE "MAGIC CIRCLE"

Singapore, Malaya and Bombay, India are represented in the "Magic Circle" Utopia College, Eureka, Kansas, U.S.A., by nineteen year old Mustafa Ali Rajabali Jumabhoy. Utopia College was founded in 1946 by Roger W. Babson, internationally known economist at Eureka, Kansas in the center of America's "Magic Circle" area to give young men training in business administration and industrial management. Roger W. Babson describes the "Magic Circle" area of the United States as the "richest in peace and the safest in war" of the entire earth. Roger W. Babson founded Utopia College to promote freedom of enterprise and industrial development in this great economic fortress of the only free people on earth. In the "Magic Circle area of the United States, Roger W. Babson believes free men have the greatest opportunity to develop outstanding ability and individual initiative In Utopia College, Roger W. Babson hopes to build young men who will some day lead the entire world to a new and finer way of life. Roger W Babson predicts one to two million people will immigrate to the "Magic Circle" area of the United States in the next five to ten years. Mustafa Jumabhoy at the end of his first term in the study of business administration in Utopia College, stands with the first ten in quality of grades among the seventy-seven students from twenty-two states and four countries in his class at Utopia College. Mustafa Jumabhoy has proven that the young men of India and Malaya can be top students in business in the "Magic Circle" of the United States of America.

Mustafa Ali Rajabali Jumabhoy

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SCIENTISTS AID MORE FOOD PLAN

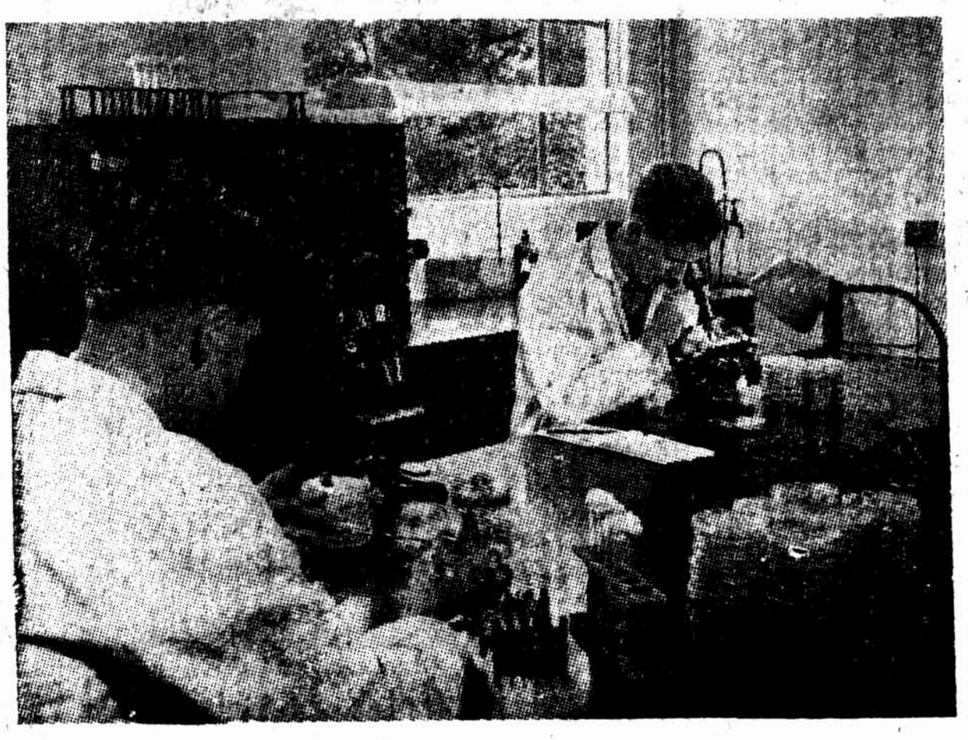
With the world cry for more food British research workers are fighting the battle of disease in farms and gardens. Success in this field will play an important role in the European recovery programme by greatly reducing the most serious economic drain on the livestock industry.

REMOVING TURKEY POULTS FROM AN INBUBATOR TO BE TRANSFERRED TO BREEDERS IN HAY-LINED BOXES. ABOUT FIFTY A WEEK ARE HATCHED FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

THIS PEDIGREE ATTESTED (TESTED FOR T.B.) HERD ARRIVES FOR MILKING AT HILL FARM. UNTIL THE VETERINARY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT MOVED TO THURGARTON EARLY THIS YEAR, IT WORKED ON THE TOP FLOOR OF HILL FARM WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.

AFTER AN INJECTION WITH STABILARSAN VETERINARY THE BIRDS ARE WEIGHED, AND A WEEKLY CHECK IS MADE TO SEE WHETHER THEY ARE STILL LOSING WEIGHT.

SHEEP WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED FOR WORMS WITH A NEW DRUG ARE SAMPLED EACH DAY FOR ONE WEEK. THE SAMPLES ARE HANDED TO AN ASSISTANT AND ARE NUMBERED. IN THE LABORATORY, THE WORM-EGG COUNTS ARE MADE TO SEE WHAT EFFECT THE TREATMENT HAS ACHIEVED.



A CONSTANT SEARCH IS BEING MADE FOR NEW AND BETTER PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR DISEASE CONTROL ON CROPS.

SPRAYING BRUSSEL SPROUTS WITH A SPECIAL SOLUTION WHICH WILL IMPROVE YIELD.

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